The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Reported Release of the Abyssinian Captives.

More Fenians Arrested in South Wales.

Reorganization of the Austrian Council of Ministers.

ABYSSINIA.

King Theodore Reported to have Released the English Captives.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31—Noon.

Later advices have been received from the expedition now marching into the heart of Abyssinia.

It is reported that King THEODORE, on ascertaining the extent and power of the measures taken by this Government to effect the liberation of the English captives, voluntarily released them himself.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrest of Fenians in South Wales.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31—Midnight.

Two Head Centres and five Captains of the Fenian organization have been arrested at Merthyr in South Wales.

The Government has determined to proceed with the prosecutions against Mr. SULLIVAN, of the Dublin *Nation*, and other persons who have taken a conspicuous part in the recent funeral processions in honor of the Fenians executed at Manchester.

It is reported that the men who stormed the Martello Tower, near Cork, and broke into the gun-shop in that city, all came from the United States, having been sent over by the Fenian Brotherhood in that country.

AUSTRIA.

Rearrangement of the Council of Ministers.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Austrian Council of Ministers as rearranged, is composed of the following members:

Prince Von Auersperg, President of the Council; Baron Von Beust, Minister of Foreign Affairs with the rank of Prime Minister; Count Von Taafe, Deputy President of the Council; Baron Von John, Minister of War; Baron Von Becke, Minister of Commerce; Herr Giskra, Minister of the Interior; Herr Herbst, Minister of Justice; Herr Brestel, Minister of Finance.

FRANCE.

Apportionment of Members of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

By a decree of the Emperor, published in the *Moniteur* of this morning, the Corps Legislatif for the next five years is to consist of a total of two hundred and ninety-two members. In the apportionment of seats among the different Departments of the Empire, the City of Paris is entitled to send nine representatives, the same number which she has in the present Corps Legislatif.

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI is to be married to the Marquis DE CAUX, an officer of the Imperial household.

BELGIUM.

Reorganization of the Belgian Ministry.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Belgian Ministry is about to be reorganized.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

In the Convention to-day the following was adopted as article eleven of the Constitution: No law shall be passed regulating labor and fixing the price thereof. Article twelve declares religious liberty, and says no religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. PINCHBACK, (colored,) was adopted as the thirteenth article of the Constitution:

Resolved, That the right of all persons to travel on the common carriers and be entertained at all places of a public character shall not be abridged in any manner.

The following substitute, offered by Mr. WYCKLIFFE, was subsequently recognized:

Resolved, That all persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges while traveling in this State; and all public places of amusement, refreshment, entertainment, or of any public nature whatever, shall be open to all persons alike. No company, municipal, parish or chartered corporation shall make any rules or regulations creating any distinction between persons on account of race, color or previous condition.

The Convention adjourned without coming to a vote on the substitute.

The Canaan Child-Burning Case—The Prisoners Committed for Trial.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The examination of Mr. and Mrs. BROWN, the parties charged with the horrible murder and arson at Canaan Four Corners, was had yesterday before Recorder MILLER. There were nine witnesses examined, namely: Dr. Azariah Judson, Harriet Silvernail, Martin E. Williams, Walter Gardner, Lucy Gardiner, Caroline Cross, Sidney C. Beale, Samuel A. Townsend, and John W. Hurlburt. The strongest points in the case were elicited from Dr. JUDSON and Mr. BEALE. The former gentleman swears that soon after the breaking out of the fire he went to the house, and that after it was extinguished he saw some one holding a lantern over something, which proved to be a human being, and which turned out to be the body of ANGIE BROWN. Her left leg was whole, except the knee, which was badly burned. The flesh and skin on the foot was not darkened much, but had the appearance of being scalded. The knee and lower portion of the right leg was entirely gone. The leg was broken at about the lower third of the thigh, and the bone protruded about three inches beyond the flesh, and had the appearance of having been broken by something falling on it. It was a plain fracture, and not burned off. Both hands, and arms, near the elbow, were gone, and the skin and flesh and the ribs were burned. The rib-bones were so burned that they were in a crumbling state. The contents of the bowels were exposed and charred. The skull-cap was gone and part of the brain. That part of the brain left seemed fresh. The eyes were burned to a charcoal, while the lower part of the face was entire, but much blackened. The skull was so much burned as to be crumbly. The other witnesses corroborated the above testimony, and both prisoners were fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. District-Attorney WELCH went to Canaan this morning to work up the case, and is determined that nothing shall be left undone that shall serve to clear up this horrible mystery.

A Prisoner Attempting to Break Jail is Killed by the Sheriff.

MADISON, Ind., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A man named JOHN REDMAN, confined in the jail here, was shot and killed by Sheriff SHANNON last night. The Sheriff went into the jail to lock the prisoners' cells. On entering and locking the door he was seized by REDMAN. The Sheriff called for help and another prisoner came, but instead of giving him assistance, took the key from the Sheriff and attempted to unlock the door. The Sheriff warned REDMAN a second time to let go of him; but not being obeyed, and seeing the prisoners about to escape, he drew his revolver and shot REDMAN through the heart, killing him instantly.

Affairs in Canada—Arrest of an Incendiary—Lord Monck to Remain in Canada.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A man giving his name as WILLIAM JONES has been arrested for incendiarism. It is supposed his real name is GUS. SHAW, who shot Sheriff CALCUTT, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 3d inst. The prisoner was held for further inquiry.

The extensive foundry, just completed, owned by Messrs. BEARD & SONS, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss not ascertained.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Le Canadien (newspaper) says that Lord MONCK has received orders to remain in Canada another year, Lord NAAS, who was to succeed him, remaining in Ireland.

Capt. TYLER, Inspector of the Imperial Board of Trade, reports the Grand Trunk Railroad in better condition than it has been for years.

An important meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank took place, at which it was stated that the negotiations for the proposed amalgamation were nearly completed. A resolution was passed deprecating precipitate action at the meeting to be held at Kingston next week.

The Angola Disaster—Cause of the Accident.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the late railroad disaster at Angola, after eleven days' investigation, concluded their labors this evening. The jury was composed of some of the most intelligent business men of the city. A thorough and searching investigation was made. Forty-two witnesses were examined, and the result of their inquiries is that the accident was caused by a bent axle of Cleveland and Toledo car No. 21, the car that was burned, causing the wheel on that truck to drop into the wing rail, thus throwing the wheels off that track, and subsequently the whole car off the track, and that there were forty persons in all killed thereby. The jury also recommended the adoption and enforcement of a more thorough system of gauging wheels of cars so as to prevent an imperfect axle or wheel being made in the future.

Steamboat Disaster at New-Orleans—Twenty Persons Killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The steamer *Henry Ames*, arrived here this morning with 3,600 bales of cotton; while being unloaded, the guards on both sides of the boat gave way, precipitating a large portion of the cargo overboard. About twenty men, white and black, were either drowned or crushed.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCOOK has been ordered to relieve Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. S. McKENZIE in command of the Sub-District of the Rio Grande.

Gen. McKENZIE is the officer who suppressed the Brownsville *Ranchero*.

Mr. and Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived in this city at 5 o'clock this evening.

Memphis Steamer Sunk—Political.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The little steamer *Lady Manning*, running between here and Hails' Point, struck a snag near that place yesterday, and sunk. The boat and her cargo of shingles are a total loss. She was owned by Capt. WARD, her commander.

Hon. J. W. LEFTWICK was nominated last night as Conservative candidate for Mayor. The election, which comes off on Tuesday, promises to be an exciting one.

The heaviest snow ever seen here fell last night and to-day.

Steamboat Casualties on Western Rivers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The *Republican* to-day publishes a list of the casualties to steamboats on Western and Southwestern rivers during the past year, which shows 128 accidents of all kinds, 82 of which resulted in the total destruction of the boats, involving a loss of $645,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of $512,000. The other casualties resulted in only a partial destruction of the boats. Seventy-seven lives are known to have been lost by these accidents, and it is believed that about 20 more might be added to the list.

Light snow has fallen here since noon, with a prospect of its continuance all night. The temperature is above freezing point.

Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Employes.

SCRANTON, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, whose shops have for some weeks been running on eight hours' time, yesterday notified its employes, of whom there are nearly one thousand at this point, that a reduction of ten per cent. in wages would be made, commencing to-morrow.

The Dixon Works, which employ seven hundred men, gave similar notice this morning, and will to-night discharge a large number of single men and of those for the shortest time in the employ of the Company.

The Lackawana Iron Company recently discharged thirty carpenters, and a considerable number of laborers and other workmen.

Republican Caucus Nominations in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

At a caucus of the Republican members-elect of the House of Representatives, held at the State House this evening, HARVEY JEWELL, of Boston, was nominated for Speaker, receiving 76 votes out of 99, and WM. S. ROBINSON, of Malden, was unanimously nominated for Clerk.

The Liberal members of the House had a caucus at Horticultural Hall, but only about thirty-five members were present, and the meeting adjourned without making any nominations.

The Legislature assembles to-morrow forenoon.

Murder of a Railroad Conductor in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

CHAS. H. PARKER, the conductor of the Johnstown accommodation train, which left here yesterday afternoon, was murdered near Ninevah Station. PARKER had demanded fare from a passenger named SAMUEL HULL, who refused to produce it, and in endeavoring to put him off the train he stabbed PARKER in the abdomen, killing him almost instantly. HULL was arrested this morning.

The Lawrence and Galveston Railroad.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The first section of thirty miles of the Lawrence and Galveston Railroad will be opened for business to-morrow. The road is being rapidly pushed forward under the energetic direction of President STURGIS, of Chicago.

Advices from the Indian Territory state that the American flag was raised on old Fort Cobb on the 20th inst. by Major SHANKLIN, for the first time since it was torn down by the rebels, under Gen. PRICE, in 1862. Fort Cobb is now the headquarters of the Witchitaw Agency.

St. Louis, Mo., Fire Department.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.

The report of the Fire Department of this city for the past year shows the number of fires to have been 218, entailing a loss of $2,777,800. Upward of $2,000,000 of this loss occurred in the month of March, when the Lindell Hotel was burned. The Fire Department of this city consists of ten steam-engines, one hook-and-ladder truck, two fuel wagons, eighty-six men and fifty-four horses. The total expense of the department during the past year was $140,675.

Pennsylvania State Convention of "Boys in Blue."

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A State Convention of the "Boys in Blue Association," composed of ex-soldiers and sailors, is to be held here Jan. 8. The object is said to be the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. One thousand delegates are expected to be present. The railroads leading to this city have issued excursion tickets for the benefit of those wishing to attend.

Arrival of Steamer China at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The steamer *China*, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, was telegraphed off the Heads at 7:30 P. M.

Arrival of Steamship Cuba at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool Dec. 21, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and sailed again for Boston at 9 o'clock this evening.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at about noon on the 18th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 19th of December, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her advices are two days later than those previously at hand by the *Deutschland*.

The Fenian outrage at Clerkenwell and its attendant consequences continued to absorb attention. The inquest on the bodies of the persons killed by the explosion was in progress, and the three persons in custody had been completely identified as concerned in the outrage with another man who had escaped arrest.

A plan for a proposed simultaneous Fenian attack on certain armories in England was found in Darlington-street, Wolverhampton, Dec. 17. A conference was held here on the subject between the Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, the Chief Constable of Staffordshire and the Chief Constable of Wolverhampton.

The prosecution of JOHN MARTIN, JOHN C. WATERS, JAMES SCANLON and J. J. LALOR, as the leaders in the recent funeral demonstration in Dublin, was progressing amid considerable excitement. MARTIN admitted that he was in the procession, and was willing to take upon himself the responsibility for the procession, legal and moral. He admitted that he made an address, but denied that his words were seditious or inflammatory.

On the afternoon of Dec. 17, a terrific explosion occurred on the Town-moor, Newcastle, causing the instant death of four men and severe injury to several others. The Police had seized some carboys of a highly-explosive compound—nitro-glycerine—and were about to let it run to waste on the Town-moor, when the liquid exploded, killing four men, including a policeman. Mr. JOHN MAWSON, Sheriff of Newcastle, was injured and rendered insensible, as was also Mr. BYRON, the town surveyor. Several other persons were seriously wounded. The shock of the explosion was felt for a distance of three miles around.

GARIBALDI has written letters to two of the representatives of those people in Glasgow who sympathize with his views and objects. In his letters to the Chairman of the Orange Association is the following passage. Speaking of the Pope he says: "You will be told that his rule is mild, that the people are contented, and that it has ever been so. Now, if this be true, how is it that they who claim to be the representatives of Christ upon earth—of Him who said, 'My kingdom is not of this world'—have, since the commencement of the temporal power, requested French intervention sixteen times, German intervention fifteen times, Austrian intervention seven times, and Spanish intervention three times."

On Dec. 12 a disastrous explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal-pit at Blanzy, in the department of Saone-et-Loire. The latest dispatches set forth that eighty bodies had been recovered.

"Advices from Brussels," says the *France*, "state that the condition of the Empress CHARLOTTE continues to improve. She goes out every day, when the weather permits, for a long drive or a walk. She visits their Majesties regularly twice a week at Brussels, and the rest of her time is divided between music and painting, for which latter art she has a great aptitude."

A letter from Rome published in the *Independance Belge*, says that the corps of Pontifical Zouaves, which consisted of two battalions only, has been increased by two others. The greatest numbers have arrived from Belgium, (500,) France and Holland. Some have also come from Scotland, Ireland and England, and even from the United States, which recently sent a considerable contingent. Fifty Scotch have also arrived, and are to form the nucleus of a legion of Highlanders in the Pope's service. During the last two months 3,000,000 francs have been received from different towns of France for the Pontifical army, and Ireland has sent £40,000.

The *Russian Invalide*, of Petersburgh, in its issue of Dec. 17 publishes an article on the diplomatic correspondence which has appeared on the general policy of Europe in a series of notes dating from Feb. 24, 1866, to Oct. 9, 1867. The *Invalide* points out that the Yellow Book does not contain any document showing the approximation which had taken place between Russia and France leading to a collective declaration of the Four Great Powers to the Porte. The *Invalide* then dwells upon the oscillations of the policy of France and Austria. The French Government has completely adopted the policy of Austria in the questions of the East, Germany, and Italy. Such an alliance in principle condemned the Christians to return to their former position of slavery to the Turks, and was intended to prevent the development of the North German Confederation, the unity of Italy, and the independent development of the Slavonian populations, and to effect the artificial revival of the pretensions of the Poles. Should this present policy not be abandoned, it will convert the armed peace now existing into a serious war.

By the arrival of the overland mail, with news from Hong Kong to Nov. 1, it has been learned that intelligence had arrived at Hankow of a revolt *en masse* of the people of a prefecture not far from Pekin, and of their having marched upon the capital. It had not, however, been confirmed.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Proposed Conference—The Army Bill—Suppression of Foreign Journals—Education in France—The Mexican Loan—Literary, Theatrical and Musical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1867.

The French Government is still making efforts to get the great Powers to join her in some form of Conference, but these are being kept up, I apprehend, merely to save appearances. No one believes that after M. ROUHER's declarations the scheme is practicable. The European Governments would be exhibiting but very little respect for their own dignity, if, after the humiliating *rôle* which was assigned them, they were to listen to any further proposals on the subject.

It is said that the English Government, out of friendly feelings toward the Emperor, has suggested a plan by which the various interests involved in this question may be reconciled, and that Lord CLARENDON, who recently visited His Majesty at St. Cloud, is now on his way to Florence and Rome for the purpose of pressing it upon the consideration of the Italian and Pontifical Governments. I very much doubt the accuracy of this surmise. His Holiness is now master of the situation and he will listen to no proposition which would be likely to involve an abandonment of the advantages secured for him by the recent pledges of the French Government.

THE DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

The approaching debate on the bill for the reorganization of the army is likely to be a very bitter and envenomed one. The Opposition, undivided by the religious sentiment which prevailed in the discussion on the Roman question, will put forth all their efforts to damage the Government. A bill which calls under arms either in the quality of soldier or of *Garde Nationale Mobile* every Frenchman turned of twenty, will certainly afford them an opportunity of making a case against a policy which renders such sacrifices necessary. It is plain that if France were to give up intermeddling in the domestic concerns of other nationalities, she would not be compelled to make such drafts on her able-bodied population. I am afraid, however, that the legislative body is not yet sufficiently advanced in the consciousness of its new-found strength, to ratify this view by its vote.

SUPPRESSION OF FOREIGN JOURNALS.

The stoppage in the Post-office of foreign newspapers containing articles obnoxious to the Government has been largely indulged in of late. The Italian and German journals are the chief sufferers from this practice, from which fact it is inferred that what they have to say is not very safe to hear. From a notice of an interpellation given in the Corps Legislatif yesterday by M. ERNEST PICARD, I see that the matter is about to be brought under the attention of the Chamber. The debate upon it will, I hope, lead to some reform in the regulations applied to the foreign Press. It is absurd to stop newspapers which are printed in a language which but few Frenchmen can read, and which but few French journals dare copy, with the fear of a Government prosecution before them.

ROME RAMPANT.

You have doubtless seen the accounts of the retaliatory measures which the Pontifical Government is adopting against those landed proprietors who were supposed to sympathize with the Garibaldian movement. Confiscation is the order of the day. Following close upon it we have another decree of the Congregation of the *Index*, proscribing three Italian, one Peruvian and three French works. These last are *The Jesuit* and *Meditations* by M. METAY, and the *Relations with the Supernatural World* by the Abbé THOREY. Another evil sign is the enforced submission of Cardinal ANDREA, the friend of Italy and of religious progress. Such are the first results of M. ROUHER's *Jamais*. To what further excesses of fanaticism and persecution it may lead only Heaven and the Emperor NAPOLEON knows.

AMERICAN EDUCATION FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

The *Opinion Nationale* of this afternoon, in an article on the recent letter of M. DUPAULOUP, pays the following handsome tribute to the American system of education:

"The Americans," it says, "who have been able to realize in their States a degree of liberty to which no other nation has as yet succeeded in attaining, have based their whole political system on the national education. In the United States all citizens, without distinction of either rank or sex, have passed at first through the primary school, where they have received, with the instruction necessary to the mechanic, the trader or the farmer, ideas which are indispensable to the citizen. Young girls and young boys are reared in the love of the laws of the country, and in the confidence that these laws are superior to those of other people's. Every American is therefore invincibly attached to his institutions and is ready to sacrifice everything to defend them. This was seen during the war of secession. Speak, then, to Americans of their permitting to be established among them, under the pretence of liberty, a system of schools in which the national institutions are to be decried! But the Americans have a policy, and we have not."

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

The meeting of Mexican bondholders, which took place in the Champs Elysees the other day, succeeded in temporarily galvanizing the value of the bonds on the market; but the eloquent assurances of the Chairman, the Viscount DE LA GUERRONIERE, are not for that any more likely to be realized. The only way in which the sufferers can ever recover their money is by the Government becoming responsible for it, and it will have enough to do to procure fresh loans for other foreign expeditions, for it to dream of listening to the just complaints of those who advanced their money on its assurances.

LITERARY.

I had an opportunity yesterday of glancing over the proof-sheets of a new work in French by Gen. DE TROBRIAND of the United States Army, which is shortly to make its appearance from the press of LACROIX, VERBOECKHOVEN & Co. It is entitled *Souvenirs de Quatre ans de Campagnes a l'Armée du Potomac* (Recollections of Four Years' Campaigns in the Army of the Potomac.) The subject has been so exhausted by writers, military and civil, that it would seem almost impossible to produce anything further in connection with it that would enlist the attention of readers at your side. This appears to have been the impression of Gen. DE TROBRIAND himself, for he has made no arrangement for the publication of the work in America. In this, however, he has done himself a great injustice. To those who recollect the literary and artistic *feuilletons* of this cultivated writer in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, it is unnecessary to say that whatever he touches he invests with a fresh interest. We have had books on the war in plenty, but not one of this character. It gives us the sentimental and humorous side of the picture, and resembles the works of some of those soldier-poets of Germany, who, long after the scenes which they describe have lost their political interest, are read with as much avidity as ever for the charms of their ideas and style.

POLITICAL BROCHURES.

In a recent letter I noticed a pamphlet published by the Government, foreshadowing its course on the Roman question. Since then two other political flyers of the same character have made their appearance. The one is entitled "*Napoleon Devant les Catholiques*," and the other, "*Napoleon III., La Politique Exterieure et Interieure*." In that which is confined to the religious question we find a reproduction of the sophistries which constituted the staple of M. ROUHER's now celebrated finality speech, amplified by efforts to rouse the fears and jealousies of the more moderate portion of the Catholics by absurd allusions to the religious rivalry of England and Russia.

"Even were we to lose the consciousness of our rank at the head of civilized nations; even were we, unnatural children that we should be, to ignore the fact that the Church is our mother and the mother of our progress, would it not be sufficient for us to consider the jealousies with which England has surrounded this ancient influence? Would it not be sufficient for us to note all the agencies that she has set at work to elevate her Protestant Primacy in the face of our Catholic Primacy, in order to measure the depth of our fall and the extent of our disaster?

"To that one should have to add the schismatic intrigues of Russia and her incessant desire to substitute herself for us in the protectorate of the Christians of the East. These ambitious policies, covered with a religious cloak, are not the least peril of our situation in the Southeast of Europe.

"It is in our interior and by us that these grave questions are to be decided. The Catholics have to fulfill in France the same *rôle* as France in the world; the external difficulties and the internal difficulties are strictly analyzed the same. The ambition of empires or the struggles of parties mean always disunion, dissension and the oblivion of justice and truth. France will sooner or later give to the nations the union and concord that the Catholics will have procured them."

"SUCH IS OUR WORK."

To all this the reply is simple. Abolish the temporal power of the Pope, and you at once destroy all pretext for the maintenance of a Church establishment in Great Britain, and you equally kill the pretensions of Russia to a religious supremacy and protectorate over the Christians in the East. Then toleration for all sects will be insisted upon by the European Governments as a cardinal principle, and each creed will be left to fight its way in the old apostolic style. Has the Catholic Church anything to fear from such competition? The world would almost be led to think so from the importance attached by the Ultramontanists to its possession of a little shred of territory, and from their unapostolic mode of asserting its right to it by the shedding of human blood.

The whole drift of the pamphlet is, however, contained in the sentence: "It is in our interior and by us that these grave questions are to be decided." This means simply, that the pretext of the maintainance of the Temporal Power (for no one knows better than the Emperor the impracticability of the system in the future) is to be the *primum mobile* of the next elections. We shall see whether the rural population of France continues to be so hoodwinked by clerical influences as to fulfill this calculation.

The *brochure* on the internal and external policy of the Emperor, although pretending to differ in some unimportant respects from both, and although dated from Dieppe, the better to conceal its origin, evidently emanates from one of the ministerial bureaux. Let me just quote the concluding passage to show you with what artifices the Government endeavors to back up positions which fear legitimate discussion:

"Official canditatures are necessary, and ought to be maintained, but would it not be possible to find in the Prefets and Saus-Prefets more tact and finesse? In the case, which happens daily, of two candidates, both Conservatives, presenting themselves at an election, why does not the Administration allow the vote to declare itself without trying to influence it in one sense or the other? This neutrality would be a satisfaction given to liberty of suffrage, and would compromise in nothing the cause of the Government. On the contrary, it would confirm the opinion that the government of the Emperor is a liberal Power, which pursues a work of liberty, not after the fashion of the torrents, which in their rapid course sweep away everything in their passage, but like great rivers which traverse peaceably a country, and bear with them abundance and prosperity."

The image, "great rivers," is good; but unfortunately there is more poetry than truth in it.

THE NEW PIECES AT THE THEATRES.

The new spectacular piece, "Gulliver," which has been in preparation at the Chatelet for upward of a year, and for which everything has been done that could stimulate public curiosity, has at last been produced, and has, I regret to say, disappointed public expectation. There has been a lavish expenditure of money on scenery, costumes and pyrotechnic effects, but the ingenious tableaux and contrasts suggested by the eccentric mind of SWIFT are clumsily rendered, and fail to satisfy the admirers of this admirable satire. M. HOSTEIN made a mistake in selecting such a subject. He is great in scenic combinations, but it is one thing to dazzle the eye, and another to dazzle both eye and understanding. In other words, the physical difficulties that offer themselves to the successful presentation of such a work upon the boards, require a genius to surmount them about as great as that of the author himself. M. HOSTEIN's failure might, therefore, have been predicted beforehand, but it certainly might have been less striking, had he believed less in the power of money, and more in the power of his text. In the hands of a director of some literary judgment the piece might have been rendered infinitely more attractive. As it is, theatrically speaking, "Gulliver" may be set down in the list of ambitious conceptions and small performances.

Of the two theatrical reviews which have already inaugurated the season, that at the Folies Marigny is incomparably the best. It is called *La Aonne Bventure O'gue*, and is effervescent with humor. From first to last it sustains this character of liveliness, and the spectator quits the theatre after its performance with a sense of having passed an evening of unqualified enjoyment. The review at the Theatre Dejazet is also amusing, but it drags at times, and would be much benefited by curtailment.

OPERATIC.

The new opera, "Cardillac," produced on Wednesday last at the Theatre Lyrique has proved a success. The subject taken from a melodrama, in which FREDERICK LEMAITRE made a sensation at the Ambigu in 1824, was well adapted for transposition to the lyrical stage. The story is that of a diamond-setter who was so much in love with his own work that he lay in wait for and murdered the persons whose orders he executed, to repossess himself of the *chefs d'œuvres* of his art. Of all the characters in the libretto, unfortunately this, the principal one, is the least vigorously developed by the score. In spite of a defect so obvious in the piece, the effect produced by the originality, clearness and beauty of its melodies and its perfect orchestration, was of so satisfactory a character that the composer, M. DAUTRASME, may henceforth be classed among the best melodists of our time.

I find in the Milan *Gazette* the following tribute to the talent of Mrs. VAN ZANDT, now singing at La Scala: "Mme. VANZINI possesses the treasure of a magnificent and real soprano voice, fresh, mellow, sweet, and in intonation irreproachable. She surprised every one by the perfection of her singing. Her success was decided from the first note. The public applauded her with unanimous favor and enthusiasm."

"Romeo and Giulietta" was to be produced at the Scala on the 15th, but doubts were entertained of its success on account of its being a French work. In fact, GOUNOD was to have gone to Milan to superintend the production of the opera, but owing to the late difficulties between Italy and France, on the Roman question, he declined to fulfill his promise, alleging that he was afraid the popular feeling against France would insure its failure.

ITALY AND ROME.

Continuance of the Debates in the Italian Parliament—Speech of Minister Menabrea.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Florence, on Dec. 17, Gen. MENABREA commenced a speech in reference to the position of the Italian Government in the recent Garibaldian movement against Rome. He commenced by alluding to the unprepared state of the army, and stating that when the Cabinet assumed office the army was not in a condition to take the field. Passing to the Garibaldian movement, Gen. MENABREA pointed out that the proclamation of GARIBALDI made no mention of the monarchy of the King. It was true that plebiscitos had been proclaimed, but even giving these a certain value, GARIBALDI's proclamations had declared the wish to overthrow the Papacy. The Government could not follow under such colors. Gen. MENABREA continued: We are accused of using the phrase of "Rome for the Romans," but since Italy has been lorded by plebiscites, can you wish to prevent the Roman people from also freely exercising their will? With reference to closing the insurrectional committees and the arrest of GARIBALDI already explained by the Minister of Justice, Gen. MENABREA said the Ministry have been accused of being alarmed by scare-crows; but I ask if the seizure of muskets, bombs and powder are scare-crows? Danger existed, and it was necessary to adopt prompt and energetic measures to avert it. The Minister reverted to his previous declaration of the intention of Government to bring forward, if necessary, a legislative measure to prevent repetitions of these deplorable acts. Respecting the passage into and return of the Italian troops from the Pontifical territory, the Green Book sufficiently showed the reasons for that passage having taken place. This, said the speaker, was a fact of right which we fulfilled, notwithstanding the opposition of France, but another motive was the fact of our being invited by the populations. Gen. MENABREA here read several telegrams and documents proving that the populations manifestly requested the presence of the Italian troops to prevent disorder and disasters. The return of the troops, said the speaker, was counseled by the commonest prudence; immediately the Imperial threatening the Pontifical territory ceased, we could no longer afford the French Government a pretext for rendering the occupation permanent, and therefore spontaneously withdrew.

Relative to the September Convention, Gen. MENABREA said: We are asked after recent events, the Convention exist or not until notice of its termination is given a treaty always exists, unless some provision is made in the treaty itself.

No such clause is contained in the September Convention, which therefore exists but in point of fact, or materially it does not exist while the Pontifical territory is occupied by France. One contracting Power has not fulfilled its engagements; we are also in the same case, since we have suspended payment of our quota of the Pontifical debt. As to what we shall do with the Convention, we shall act as may be in our interest. But first of all the object of the Government is that the French troops will leave the Roman territory; afterward we can consider further. The September Convention has prejudiced no question or right. It is true that one French Minister has declared that the Conventim was the rule and conduct of France while it existed; and another has said that we shall be obliged to give fresh guarantees. We shall see. Meanwhile we must not compromise ourselves in any way, but let the French evacuate the Pontifical territory, we may then consider whether it may be our interest to confirm our engagements or annul them, or establish others a new, so as to guard our interests.

The General was to resume his speech the following day.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey—$1,111,740 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall Dec. 23, arrived at this port yesterday. We give below her

SPECIE LIST.

Panama Railroad Company	$26,761	Wal & Co	31,172
Duncan, Sherman & Co	35,871	Lees & Waller	$537,000
Dabney, Morgan & Co	74,894	Wells, Fargo & Co	37,414
Eugene Kelly & Co	65,800	Fred. Probst & Co	145,610
A. Belmont & Co	155,564	Hargous & Co	3,200
		Ribon & Munoz	50
		McKesson & Robbins	404
Total			$1,111,740

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Panama, Peru, Chili, Ecuador and the Central States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 23, 1867.

We have nothing new from any portion of the interior of the Republic. The British steamer which arrived here on the 20th, met Gen. MOSQUERA at Paita, on the 14th, on his way to Lima.

HENRY SCHUBER & BROTHERS' fine little steamer *Montijo*, built for the coasting trade, went to sea on her first voyage a day or two since. She is a side wheel vessel of about 250 tons, built by SIMONSON, of New-York, and is an elegant craft.

We have in port the United States war vessels *Mohican*, *Wateree* and *Suwannee*. In Panama, we have the United States transport *Newbern*, which arrived there on the 18th, with 350 sailors for the Pacific fleet. Most of them are still on board the *Newbern*. On their transfer, the vessel will proceed to New-York. The gunboat *Marblehead* went to Porto Bello last night.

Col. MURRAY, of New-York, United States Special Inspector of Customs for this city, died at the Grand Hotel to-day at about 3 P. M. He leaves a wife, who is now here.

Our news from Santiago de Chile and Valparaiso is to the 3d, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th of December.

PERU.

At the last accounts, on the 8th inst., the army of President PRADO, consisting of about 5,000 men, were still inactive in the suburbs of the city of Arequipa, awaiting the arrival and the subsequent mounting of their heavy guns in order to bombard it, if necessary. A 68-pounder had been brought up, after immense toil, and was being mounted, and a 300-pounder was on its way. The City of Arequipa, in the Province of that name, is about 90 miles distant from the sea-coast, and until now it was thought to be a matter of utter impossibility to get even a 68-pounder up to it. But the 300-pounder is already twenty leagues on its way, and is progressing at the rate of about one league a day. It has now, no doubt very nearly reached its destination. It is worked along the mule-track, and over the sand by 200 men, with a competent engineer at their head, and the men are assisted by oxen and mules. The rebels, with Gen. CANSECO at their head, number about 2,000, but have not a single piece of cannon. The two forces are not fifty yards from each other, but the besieged parties have heavy walls and fortified houses between them and their enemy. If other revolutionary districts at the north do not come to the aid of CONSECO in sufficient force to beat off PRADO, the rebels, it would seem, must surrender as soon as the besiegers are ready to operate, as they cannot fight with any hope of success; besides, the city would be doomed to utter destruction.

Outbreaks against the Government of PRADO still continued in the north of Peru, but without any material success. In Huancayo, Jauja, Tarma, Cajamarcah and Ancach, conflicts had taken place between the revolutionists and Government troops, after the former had killed several of their Prefects—a proceeding which generally resulted in the restoration of order. Col. BALTA, in the north, was at the head of about 500 men, and intended to have seized the British steamer *Quito* on her arrival at Trujillo, proposing to embark there for the southern coast to assist CAUSECO. However, when the mail boat left Callao for Havana, she met the *Quito* going in to the latter port, so it appears that the scheme failed. In Canete, Pisco and Ica, the rebels, have been defeated.

An attempt to escape made by the convicts of the Penitentiary in Lima had alarmed the people immensely. The attempt, however, was happily frustrated by the vigilance of the guard.

Many persons in Lima apprehended an attack on the city by Col. BALTA or some other leader of rebel bands. As the city is entirely unprotected by troops, its capture would be an easy thing, and subsequently, perhaps, PRADO might find it hard to gain possession of his own Capital, after taking that of the rebels.

Don DOMINGO ELIAS, a man of note in Peru, and the great wine-grower of that country, is dead.

A run on the Bank of Lonia failed to break it, and confidence in its stability was restored.

CHILE.

From Chile there is nothing new of interest except the fact that Don MARCIAL MARTINEZ is to go to Washington as Minister in place of Senor GANA.

ECUADOR.

In Ecuador, Dr. JAVIER ESPINOSA has been presented as a candidate for the Presidency, made vacant by the resignation of President CARRION.

CENTRAL STATES.

We have later dates from Central America, but no news of importance. The building of the new iron wharf at San José, Guatamala, was progressing finely. The cholera had entirely disappeared from Nicaragua. The people of the latter State, judging from their dissatisfaction, seem to have but little hope of the improvement of the San Juan River and the Port of San Juan del Norte.

MEXICO.

The Assassination of Col. Sanchez—How Mexican Armies are Organized—Reported Massacre by Indians—Miscellaneous Intelligence—Prospects of a Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Saturday, Dec. 21.

We are in receipt of late dates from all parts of the Republic, via San Luis and Monterey.

The assassination of Col. PLATON SANCHEZ, the Mexican Liberal, who was President of the Court Martial which tried MAXIMILIAN, on the road from Catorce to San Luis, on the 18th of last month, was but a token, and a significant one, of the inevitable revolution in Mexico. His executioner was DOMINGO PEREZ, an ex-Sergeant of MAXIMILIAN's body-guard, a well educated Mexican and long notorious for personal exploits of daring bravery. PEREZ at the time stepped out from his post, and calling to Col. SANCHEZ, said, "I am under the necessity of avenging the death of my Emperor, and you who pronounced his death sentence, and ordered his speedy execution, must be the first to fall." He then fired at SANCHEZ, the ball from his Spencer rifle passing through the Colonel's head, and causing instant death. The Sergeant then called upon the troops, who had all been under Imperial Sergeants and Corporals, telling them, "All who desire to do so may now retire to their homes, while those who wish to follow me to the Pacific Coast will take a few steps forward." Of the 180 men, fifteen signified their intention of going home, and left with their arms. The remaining 165 followed PEREZ toward the State of Jalisco. They were armed with SPENCER's eight and HENRY's twelve-shooter rifles, and were splendidly mounted. They opened the safe containing the army funds, which SANCHEZ had in his possession, and took therefrom its contents, $1,700 in all. At each town they levied a contribution of bread, and compelled the people to provide food for their horses. MARTINEZ's command at Zacatecas was ordered to follow PEREZ and to give no quarter. They started 575 strong, and mutinied at the little town of Ojo Caliente, twelve leagues from Zacatecas. PEREZ joined CHAVEZ's revolutionary party on the 1st inst., at the small town of Santa Ana, twelve leagues to the southwest of Guadalajara, and routed the Eleventh Regiment of that State, which had been sent in pursuit of them by order of Gen. RAMON CORONA. SANCHEZ, PINTOS, CHAVEZ and PEREZ, then united their commands, which numbered some 1,700 men. They are now in the heavy mountain lands between the Camino Real of Tepic and Colima. They stay there in obedience to orders from LOZADA and PLACIO DE VEGA.

There has been current here for several days a rumor that the Indians from the Mexican side had made a night attack on the town of Laredo, situated 180 five miles above here, and had assassinated all the people of the town, among whom was Gen. QUIROGA, of the Ex-Imperial army. Neither confirmation nor contradiction has yet reached us. We believe that an extraordinary express was sent up the river by Gen. McKENZIE, yesterday, to obtain correct information.

In Matamoras there is news of an outbreak of Indian disturbances in Mexico, in the district embraced by the eastern part of Durango, southern Chihuahua, the western parts of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila and Northern Zacatecas.

On the 2d instant, at Aoroyo Prieto, a pass in the highway between La Venta and Jalos, on the national road between Mexico and Guadalajara, a battalion of the Light Guard of the State of Jalisco, stationed there to protect the commercial trains bound for the National Fair at San Juan de los Lagos, St. John of the Lakes, mutinied and killed their officers. They subsequently captured some merchants and carried them off to the mountains to obtain ransom money.

The *Restauracion* of Monterey contains the following: "We have heard with profound horror of a crime recently committed in the vicinity of the City of Patzcauro. A short time since two infant girls were stolen from their parents. The most careful search was made by both parents and authorities, but no trace could be found of the missing children. Week before last, some neighbors of the Barrie Fuerte noticed a singular smell which came from an unoccupied building, and resembled that of bodies in putretaction. The authorities being informed of the occurrence, the house was searched, and in the privies were found the bodies of the lost children. An examination was made, the result of which proved that the children had been violated previous to being murdered, and had evidently been gagged while the horrible deed was being committed. The criminals have not been apprehended."

La Revista Merchantil of San Luis Potosi, of the 7th inst., under the head of "Robos en to do la Republica," says: "In the State of Neuvo Leon, near the *hacienda* of Mederos, Señor DON MELCHOR VILLEREAL was assaulted by eight bandits who rushed upon him from the side of the road. This gentleman was then tied, beaten, robbed and left nearly naked. The robbers took the road for Monterey, where some of their horses were seen on the following day. They are supposed to be concealed in that city."

La Prensa of Guodalajara, of the 29th ult., gives a most doleful state of affairs. "Kidnapping," it says, "is now a plague. DON F. GARCIA, of Zamora, was carried off last week. There is no disguising the fact that a revolution is upon us," adds the *Prensa*, "for no thinking mind can longer doubt that with the revolt of the National Guard, the pronouncing of the State and rural troops, the wholesale kidnapping to obtain funds and the general and self-evident disaffection of our army foreshadow another of one of those horrible wars which half a century ago began our series of revolutions. The *Boletin Republicano*, of the capital, of the 4th inst., announces the kidnapping of Don JUAN A. LANDA, the proprietor of the Hotel Iturbide, whose return was made conditional upon the payment of $5,000.

LOZADA's district is quiet. He is preparing for some move, and all calm thinkers believe he will strike with the Conservatives when the opportunity arrives to fight.

The feeling prevails that CANALES will support with his troops Gen. GARCIA, who claims to have been elected Governor of Tamaulipas, the decision of the Legislature notwithstanding.

There is a report here that the Tuxpan colonists who left here for Tuxpan some days since have been warned to leave that neighborhood within twenty days. This is as all of us expected. A man who tries to induce Americans to place their lives in the power of a nation of brigands willfully is guilty of crime.

Ex-Gov. TOM REYNOLDS, the late Inspector-General of the railroads of the Empire had taken his place, by JUAREZ' permission, as Superintendent of the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico Railway.

ESCOBEDO demands the discharge of PORFIRIO DIAZ from the service. CORONA demands the banishment of MARTINES.

ANTILLON remains Governor of Guanajuato, and CORTINA and CANALES are in open rebellion against the Juarez Cabinet. ANTILLON has all the Opposition editors in prison, hence there are no newspapers published in that State.

JUAREZ is in the last *trimestre* of his power, and though it is an apparently wild allegation to make, I venture to say it, that if the American nation does not save itself by soon taking under its control that race of assassins across the Rio Grande, Europe will see to it herself. CHAPULTEPEC.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The Suppression of the Brownsville "Ranchero"—The Weather—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

Now that the suppression of the Brownsville *Ranchero* is positive, it may not be uninteresting to review the circumstances attending its decease. In a critique upon a recent publication dealing with the subject of miscegenation, the editor of the *Ranchero*, of this city, remarked:

"It is stated that the reason which prompted the Messrs. HARPER BROTHERS to try and make miscegenation respectable is to protect New-England spinsters from disgrace. We didn't suppose the thing had got so far along as that. Charity, however, should begin at home.

It is said that had the northern ladies been allowed to vote at the late elections negro suffrage would have been carried by overwhelming majorities in all the Northern States. From this it is perfectly clear that they must keep the women out or let the nigger in. * * * * It would doubtless be a matter of economy for the New-England spinsters to miscegenate—it would be such a saving of perfume."

The above appeared in the *Ranchero's* issue of Sunday, the 8th inst. On the following Thursday two Colonels of the regular army of the United States, Cols. RANDOL and SHAFTER, who had been deliberating for five days as to the expediency of demanding or *compelling* the writer of the *critique*, Mr. MALTBY, to make a retraction, proceeded to the office of the *Ranchero*, and after stating that they called "only as gentlemen, and not in any official capacity whatever," verbally demanded of the editor a retraction. Mr. MALTBY bluntly refused to make any retraction. The two Colonels then ordered a guard of negro soldiers of the Forty-first regulars to the office. Mr. MALTBY was seized, and escorted to the headquarters of Gen. McKENZIE, where he was informed that a retraction must be made, or that the suppression of the *Ranchero* and personal imprisonment would be the alternative.

A council was thereupon held by the two editors, Messrs. MALTBY and KINNY, who decided to accept a parole from Gen. McKENZIE. This was granted, on the condition that if no retraction were made in the Sunday morning issue they should again be placed under arrest and the paper be suspended. Last Saturday Mr. MALTBY proceeded to Brazos, and thence to New-Orleans, on the steamer *Tartar*, which left port last Sunday morning. Mr. KINNY, the other editor, has recently had his leg broken, and no commander could have arrested an invalid in his condition. The result of the case is that the *Ranchero* is a suppressed organ, with one of its editors a fugitive from military oppression, and the other safe from a cell in a guard-house, thanks to a broken leg, which prevents his escaping.

The yellow-fever continues to rage, though it is not so severe as to attract public attention. Two deaths occurred yesterday on this side and three on the Mexican side of the river. The weather is not yet sufficiently cold to entirely kill the malaria, and northers are holding off wonderfully. After a few strong breezes we shall be relieved of this most dangerous and fatal of coast plagues.

It is reported that Mr. C. CARSON, Register of Voters of the Department of the Rio Grande, who was banished to Mexican soil, made yesterday petition to return to the United States, but Gen. McKENZIE, who banished him, refuses to allow him to return. Mr. CARSON is in a penniless and suffering condition. CHAPULTEPEC.

AUSTRALASIA.

Late Intelligence from the British Colonies.

By the arrival of the overland mail in London, late advices from all parts of Australasia had come to hand.

In Victoria, the dispute between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council with respect to the proposed grant to Sir CHARLES DARLING still continued. Active preparations were being made for the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, of whose movements since leaving the Cape of Good Hope, however, no certain information had reached the colony.

In New South Wales a rich reef had been found in new diggings near Braidwood. Twenty-five ounces of gold were obtained from five cwt. of quartz. At new diggings near Pigeon House a 28-ounce nugget had been found, and a 30-ounce nugget had been found at new diggings on Clyde River.

In South Australia, a bill authorizing the borrowing of £811,000 for the construction of railways had been read a third time in the House of Assembly. Complaints had been made already in the House of Assembly of the scarcity of labor, the distress which existed a short time ago having passed away. Assisted immigration was to be speedily resumed.

In Queensland farmers were preparing large areas of fresh land, as far as the weather would allow, for cotton and sugar, the planting of cane being especially general.

In New-Zealand the Parliamentary session had terminated. The Otago *Times* says that the first year of the new arrangements under which the pastoral tenants have entered, yielded the splendid revenue of close upon £47,000; the land revenue, including that sum, has amounted, since the 1st of April last, to £110,000. "Of all the Provinces in New-Zealand (it continues) Otago is certainly by far the most presperous. It carries on a fair amount of public works out of its revenue alone, while it continues to spend considerable sums on assisted immigration. Its gold fields yield steadily large remuneration to the population employed, and the settlement of the population progresses. Comparatively with other provinces, Otago is very prosperous; had it a larger share of the revenues raised from among its people, or, in other words, were it less burdened with liabilities on account of expenditure in the north, it would be much more prosperous."

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Health of the King—Tragedy Aboard an American Whaleship.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of Nov. 12 has the following items of news:

"His Majesty, who is staying on Molokai, was very well up to the end of last week. On Wednesday, the 30th of October, on the occasion of the completion of the residence which he has recently erected on his ranch, he gave a feast, which was attended by at least five hundred natives and a few foreigners. Everything went off pleasantly, and no one enjoyed himself more than did the royal host, who was the liveliest, happiest and most cheerful among the assemblage.

A horrible tragedy was committed on board the American whaling bark *Eagle*, at Honolulu, Nov. 11. A Portuguese boy named MANUAL DALL, about 14 years of age, who was sleeping in the main hatch, was killed by the cutting of his throat by a negro seaman named DALY. The latter, after committing the deed, went to the forehold and cut his own throat."

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon JOHN SULLIVAN and MARK GILL, of No. 33 Park-street, quarreled in the Sixth Ward, near the corner of Pearl and Park streets, when SULLIVAN drew a revolver and shot his antagonist through the hand and then escaped.

THE OLD YEAR.

CHRONOLOGY OF 1867.

JANUARY.

1.—Several stores burned at Richmond, Va.; loss, $100,000.
1.—Mrs. Aaron Ward, of Newark, shot in her bedroom by a burglar.
1.—Ortega arrested at Zacatecas by the Juarists.
1.—The American yachtsmen entertained at Windsor Castle.
4.—Passage of the Confiscation and Amnesty Bill.
4.—Constitutional Amendment ratified by Ohio.
7.—Kingstree, S. C., Jail and twenty-three negro prisoners burned.
7.—District of Columbia Suffrage bill vetoed by the President and passed over the veto by the Senate.
7.—Mr. Ashley's resolution on impeachment of the President referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House by 107 to 39 votes.
8.—Belleville, Mass., Congregational Church burned by supposed incendiary.
8.—Atlantic Hotel and other property burned at Norfolk. Loss $120,000.
8.—Constitutional Amendment ratified by Missouri and rejected by Kentucky.
9.—Nebraska and Colorado bills passed the Senate.
9.—Death sentences of Canada Fenians. Prisoners committed to twenty years' imprisonment.
9.—Constitutional Amendment rejected by Virginia.
10.—Constitutional Amendment ratified by New-York.
10.—Territorial Franchise bill passed both Houses, and being held over ten days by the President, became law.
11.—Miss Christine Kett, of Dayton, Ohio, murdered by some unknown person at home.
11.—Steamer *Sunny South* burned on the Alabama River; loss $175,000.
11.—Constitutional Amendment ratified by Maine and Kansas.
12.—New-York Excise law goes into practical operation.
12.—The Hyatt House, church, stores, &c., at Janesville, Wis., burned. Loss $1,200,000.
13.—Senator Case, of West Tennessee, assassinated.
14.—Missouri Test Oath declared unconstitutional by United States Supreme Court; also test oath for lawyers as enacted by Congress.
14.—Assembly of Mexican notables, called by Maximilian, resolve to maintain the Empire.
15.—Thirty people drowned by breaking through the ice in Regent's Park, London.
15.—Nebraska Admission bill passed the House.
15.—Constitutional Amendment ratified by Illinois and Michigan.
16.—Large incendiary fire at Franklin, Ky.—stable and houses $100,000.
16.—Constitutional Amendment ratified by West Virginia and Minnesota.
17.—The steamer *Platte Valley* sunk near Memphis, Tenn., about a hundred persons drowned.
17.—Travel in New-York and vicinity nearly stopped by snow-storm.
17.—The *Sulspice*, an old hulk with 200,000 pounds gunpowder, blown up at Hong Kong. Forty people killed and much property destroyed.
19.—Smith's bonded warehouse in Greenwich-street, New-York, robbed of $12,000 worth of goods by burglars.
21.—Two old ladies, named Kingsley and Caswell, found murdered in their house near Auburn.
21.—Drawing of the Crosby Opera House.
21.—London Court of Admiralty finally decides the *Rappahannock* case in favor of the United States.
22.—British ship *Royal Sovereign*, with cotton, burned nine miles from New-Orleans. Loss $460,000.
22.—Eleven stores, &c., burned at Vicksburgh. Loss $750,000.
23.—The East River, N. Y., frozen over, and crossed by many foot passengers.
23.—Constitutional Amendment ratified by Indiana.
24.—Two cars of Hudson River Road thrown into the Hudson River: several persons much injured.
24.—Schleswig-Holstein annexed to Prussia.
25.—Two large cotton warehouses in Washington-st., N. Y., burned; loss $450,000.
25.—Incendiary attempt upon Pennsylvania College, Gettysburgh; north building destroyed.
26.—Mass meeting in New-York in aid of the Cretans.
26.—Cotton warehouse in Albany-street, New-York, burned; loss over $100,000.
28.—The Colorado Admission bill vetoed by the President. (See March 1.)
29.—The Nebraska Admission bill vetoed by the President. (See Feb. 8 and 9.)
30.—Constitutional Amendment rejected by Mississippi.
31.—Capital punishment abolished by Italian Parliament.

FEBRUARY.

3.—Jack McDowell, a notorious desperado, hanged at Topeka, Kansas, by the citizens.
5.—British Parliament opened by the Queen in person.
5.—Great fire at Marblehead, Mass. Loss $120,000.
5.—The Long Bridge at Washington swept away by ice.
5.—Office of Leonard W. Jerome, in New-York, robbed of $100,000.
5.—Third annual meeting of New-York Workingmen's Assembly convenes at Albany.
6.—Woolen mills at Covington, Ky., burned; loss, $225,000.
6.—Constitutional Amendment ratified by Pennsylvania and rejected by Delaware and Louisiana.
7.—The Tolman House and other buildings burned at Ogdensburgh; loss, $250,000.
7.—Mr. George Peabody gives $1,000,000 in cash, and $1,100,000 in Planters' Bank bonds, to trustees, for education at the South.
7.—Constitutional Amendment ratified by Rhode Island and Wisconsin.
8.—Ross' liquor establishment at Baltimore burned; total loss $200,000.
8.—Nebraska bill passed over veto by U. S. Senate.
9.—Several stores burned at Mobile, value $800,000.
9.—Balize, at Southwest Pass, all burned.
9.—Nebraska bill passed by U. S. House.
10.—The steamer *City of Baltimore* burned off Hatteras, over twenty persons lost.
11.—Great Reform demonstration in London, England.
12.—Col. Henry's marble bust of President Lincoln unveiled at Louisville.
12.—S. B. Chittenden's store on Broadway, New-York, burned. Loss $1,250,000.
12.—Italian Parliament dissolved by the King. New election ordered for March 10.
12.—A. B. Magruder refused admission to District Columbia Supreme Court without test oath. Opinion of Judge Cartter.
13.—Landing of Fenians at Valencia.
14.—Fenian rising near Killarney, Ireland. 800 driven to the woods by military.
15.—Terrible earthquake on the Island of Cephalonia; every town in ruins.
15.—John White, an ex-soldier, of Providence, R. I., murdered his wife by choking her to death.
16.—City of Mexico occupied by the Liberals. Juarez three days distant.
16.—Duel at Vienna between the Prince Bernhard of Solms and Count Wedel. The Prince killed.
17.—Hungarian Constitution restored by the Emperor of Austria.
18.—American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool vote a gold medal to C. W. Field.
18.—Langheiser, a German, and his wife, murdered in New-York by the latter's paramour.
18.—Party of Quantrell's former guerrillas rob Mr. Parker's house at Parkersville, and hang him.
19.—The steamboat *David White* exploded her boiler near Memphis, over sixty passengers lost.
20.—Military Governments bill adopted in both Houses.
23.—North German Parliament opened by the King.
25.—Reform resolutions introduced in British Parliament by Mr. Disraeli.
26.—The Writ of Habeas-Corpus suspended in Ireland for three months more.
26.—Mrs. Corriell, of Newmarket, N. J., murdered by her servant, Bridget Durgan, an Irish woman.
27.—Blundin's cotton-mill, at Philadelphia, burned; loss, $145,000.
27.—Fell's dyeworks, Philadelphia, and other buildings burned; loss, $150,000.

MARCH.

1.—George Wagner hanged in New-York for murder of his wife.
1.—Henry E. Gardner hanged at Elmira for murder of Amasa Mulock.
1.—Failure in United States Senate to pass Colorado Admission bill over veto.
1.—Nebraska proclaimed a State of the Union by the President.
2.—President Johnson vetoes the Military Government bill, which is immediately reënacted by both Houses.
2.—Civil Tenure of Office bill also vetoed and passed over veto by both Houses.
3.—The New-York steamer *Andalusia* burned at sea, off Hatteras; several persons lost.
3.—At San Jacinto, 123 prisoners shot by order of Escobedo.
4.—Close of the Thirty-ninth Congress.
4.—The Fortieth Congress organized.
5.—The Drogheda (Ireland) Barracks and other posts attacked by Fenians. Great excitement.
6.—Siege of Queretaro commenced by Escobedo.
6.—Over 1,000 persons killed by earthquake in Mytilene, Greece.
7.—Kilkeel Barracks captured by Fenians.
8.—Central Hotel, Washington, burned; six persons burned to death.
8.—Michael Sparr, of Chicago, stabbed to the heart by Emma Howard, his mistress.
10.—West Virginia visited by a terrible flood, causing damage estimated at $2,000,000.
11.—New-Hampshire State Election; Gen. Harriman elected Governor.
11.—Porfirio Diaz lays siege to Puebla.
11.—First Military District, (Va.)—Major-Gen. Schofield assigned to.
11.—Second District, (N. C. and S. C.)—Major-Gen. Sickles assigned to.
11.—Third District, (Ga., Fla. and Ala.)—Major-Gen. Thomas (afterward Major-Gen. Pope) assigned to.
11.—Fourth District, (Miss. and Ark.)—Major-Gen. Ord assigned to.
11.—Fifth District, (La. and Texas)—Major-Gen. Sheridan assigned to.
12.—Marshal Bazaine left Vera Cruz with the last of the French troops.
15.—President Jeffrard, of Hayti, resigned. Salnave provisional President.
14.—Jones' paper-warehouse at Chicago burned. Loss $100,000.
15.—Terrible destruction of life by earthquakes on the islands of the Archipelago.
16.—Albany, Ga., nearly destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000.
16.—Howard's Row, Memphis, burned. Loss $100,000.
17.—St. Patrick's Day. Disgraceful attack by a Brooklyn Society on New-York Police.
20.—Constitutional Amendment, ratified by Massachusetts.
20.—Serious "Molly Maguire" riots in Pennsylvania coal-mining districts.
21.—A. B. Wiley hanged at Willkesbarre for murder of Mrs. McElvee.
22.—Italian Parliament inaugurated by the King.
21.—Vera Cruz closely besieged by the Mexican Liberals.
22.—Hiram Coon hanged at Troy for the murder of Mary Luker.
22.—*Santiago de Cuba* ashore on Absecom Beach, 12 drowned from boat.
23.—The Supplementary Military Government Bill vetoed by President Johnson and passed over veto by both Houses.
23.—Winter Garden Theatre, New-York, totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $300,000.
23.—Earlville, Ill., nearly all burned, $150,000 loss.
23.—Constitutional Amendment rejected by Maryland.
24.—Paraguay declines United States intervention in war with Brazil.
27.—Attorney-General Herron, Mayor Monroe and Judge Abell removed from their offices by Gen. Sheridan.
27.—Delia Lonergan found murdered in her bed, Washington-street, New-York, by her husband.
27.—Mr. Heckel's dwelling house, at Cleveland, O., burned, and five children also burned.
27.—A man and his wife crossing the St. Lawrence at Cornwall in a sleigh broke through and were drowned; their child found thrown on the ice.
28.—Revolution in Hayti; President Jeffrard fled; Salnave at head of the new Government.
28.—Ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, arrested and held for trial in England.
28.—The steamer *Ceres* burned on the East River, New-York; Loss $800,000.
29.—Carbondale, Penn., nearly destroyed by fire.
29.—Volkening's cabinet factory, New-York, burned; loss $100,000.
30.—The President announces treaty with Russia for purchase of Russian North America. Price $7,200,000.
30.—United States House Congress adjourned to first Monday in July, if a quorum then assembled.
30.—A revolution inaugurated by Masquera in Bogota.
31.—The Lindell House at St. Louis totally destroyed by fire; loss over a million and a half.
31.—Henry Monzani, a noted Williamsburgh burglar, shot dead by Officer Thomas Scott.

APRIL.

1.—Connecticut State election, J. E. English, Democratic Governor.
1.—The Great International Exposition at Paris opened by the Emperor Napoleon.
1.—The steamer *Alabama* burned on the Mississippi with 1,200 bales of cotton.
2.—Schofield's Woolen Mills at Manyunk, Penn., burned; loss $160,000.
3.—Rhode Island State Election; Gov. Burnside reelected.
3.—Seventy-five miners killed by an explosion at Clover Hill Mine, Chesterfield County, Va.
5.—Judge Sharkey and Hon. R. J. Walker submit bill of complaint against the Military Reconstruction Government in U. S. Supreme Court.
6.—The Jaffa American colonists arrive at Alexandria on their way home.
6.—Annual Mormon Conference at Great Salt Lake City.
7.—Seven churches in Burlington, Vt., robbed by burglars.
8.—The Emperor of Brazil signed a decree abolishing slavery in his dominions.
8.—Commercial panic in Paris arising out of the Luxemburg difficulty.
9.—The Russian-American treaty ratified by the United States Senate.
9.—Twenty buildings at Wilkesbarre, Penn., burned; $100,000 loss.
10.—Election in Maryland to decide upon a convention to amend the Constitution.
10.—Henry Henning, a grocer, murdered in his store at Grand-street, New-York, by an unknown person.
11.—A Cincinnati distillery burned; loss $300,000.
11.—Opening of Fashion Course trotting season.
11.—Foole's distillery, Cincinnati, burned; loss $300,000.
12.—Twelve negroes killed by a fire-damp explosion near Pottsville, Penn.
12.—Mrs. Sheppard, a milliner, shot A. Liedermann, for slander, at La Crosse.
12.—Kean's bookstore, Chicago, burned; loss $15,000.
12.—Last amateur performance at Mr. Jerome's Theatre in aid of Southern Relief Fund.
14.—The Italian Admiral Persano cashiered for losing the battle of Lissa.
14.—Martin Cane, of Mount Morris, Penn., beat out his wife's brains and hanged himself.
14.—National Bank of Selma, Ala., robbed of $160,000 by burglars.
15.—The Mississippi Injunction denied by United States Supreme Court.
15.—Forty-second exhibition of National Academy of Design opened.
16.—Broadway foot-bridge opened.
16.—Mrs. Waild murdered in James street, New-York, by her husband, a German pianist.
17.—Constitution of Germany adopted at Berlin.
18.—John R. Livingston murdered by Vincent Cody in a Jefferson-street, New-York, saloon.
18—Union Course, L. I., trotting season began.
18.—A flouring-mill and other buildings at Pomeroy, Ohio, burned; loss $100,000.
18.—Twenty men killed during a miners' riot at Belmont, Nevada.
19.—Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument at Concord, Mass., and address by Ralph Waldo Emerson.
19.—Fight of United States cavalry with Indians at Cimerone Landing.
20.—Cheyenne villages burned by Gen. Hancock's troops.
20.—New-York and Erie grain elevator at Buffalo burned; loss over $200,000.
20.—Frisbie & Neason's cotton warehouse at Savannah burned; loss $100,000.
20.—President Mosquera, of Colombia, dissolved the Congress and proclaimed himself Dictator.
23.—The Cosmopolitan Hotel at San Francisco nearly destroyed by fire; $150,000 loss.
23.—Business portion of Petroleum Centre nearly destroyed by incendiaries.
25.—Mrs. Magilton, an aged lady, murdered in her bed by George Winnemore, at Germantown, Penn.
26.—Japanese Commissioners arrive at Washington.
28.—Several warehouses in East Bay-street, Charleston, burned. Loss $150,000.
28.—J. P. Smith, hotel proprietor, of Wilmington, murdered by J. W. Pratt. Jealousy the cause.
29.—Jessup & Moore's paper-mills at Rockland, Del., burned; loss $300,000.
29.—Hon. J. B. Alley's tannery at Groton Junction burned.
29.—Business portion of Crittenden, Ky., half destroyed by fire.
30.—Rothaus & Co.'s saddlery at St. Louis burned; loss $175,000.
Johns, a Gosport, Ind., telegraph operator, found wounded in his office.

MAY.

1.—The packet ship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, burned at her dock, East River, New-York; loss $100,000.
2.—Gardner's lumber and ship-yard, Hoboken, N. J., burned by incendiaries.
1.—Nevada State Prison burned.
2.—Great Eight-hour law demonstration at St. Louis; excitement at Chicago on the same subject.
3.—Council between Gen. Hancock and Kiowa Chief at Fort Larned.
3.—Merchants' Hotel, Chicago, burned; loss $100,000.
3.—James Yates, of Bickersville, N. J., killed his little grand-daughter and hanged himself.
4.—Palmer's Block, Rochester, N. Y., burned; loss $100,000.
4.—Congressional elections in Kentucky.
4.—Serious riot at Mobile—Hon. Mr. Kelly's audience attacked.
4.—Salnave proclaimed President of Hayti.
5.—Business part of Cambridge, Ill., burned; damage $100,000.
6.—Great reform demonstration at London, England.
6.—Michael Farrell murdered at Mott-street, New-York, by Eugene Sullivan—cause, jealousy.
6.—American Missionary Association anniversary in New-York.
7.—American Anti-Slavery Society, thirty-fourth anniversary in New-York.
8.—Assembling of the Hungarian Diet.
8.—Fire at Memphis Navy-yard; loss $200,000 in Government property.
8.—Hon. Elijah Hise, of Kentucky, committed suicide.
9.—Second sitting of London Peace Conference. Luxemburg to remain neutral under King of Holland as Grand Duke, and the fortress to be razed.
10.—Fenian death sentences at Dublin commuted to long imprisonment.
11.—Jefferson Davis taken from Fortress Monroe to Richmond on writ of *habeas corpus*.
11.—Somerville, N. J., Railroad depot burned.
11.—Rock Island Railroad shop at Peoria burned; loss nearly $100,000.
13.—The Georgia Injunction Case in United States Supreme Court dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
13.—Jefferson Davis admitted to bail in $100,000, Hon. Horace Greeley and others becoming his bondsmen.
13.—Battle of United States forces with the pirates of Formosa Island.
13.—Archer's storehouse, Brooklyn, burned; loss $100,000.
14.—Col. Burke's sentence commuted at Dublin to imprisonment for life.
14.—Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, attacked by Secessionists at Mobile; two persons killed.
14.—Lord's cotton mill, near Darley, Penn., burned; loss $175,000.
14.—Ann McCaffrey murdered in New-York by her husband.
14.—Smith, a Spiritualist, shot dead a disturber of his séance at Bradford, Mass.
15.—Queretaro captured by the Liberals; Maximilian, Mejia and Castello taken prisoners.
15.—New-Orleans Corporation vote $60,000 for colored schools.
15.—Hoboken Spring Races.
15.—Michigan Constitutional Convention of Detroit.
16.—Radical Congressional Convention at Nashville.
16.—Mississippi and Georgia injunction cases dismissed by United States Supreme Court.
16.—Roof of Buffalo Union Mills fell, killing four and injuring fifteen workmen.
16.—Commission Warehouse, South-street, New-York, burned; loss $100,000.
17.—Commercial Bank of New-Orleans suspended.
17.—Riots in New-Orleans.
17.—Kirk's candle factory at Chicago burned; loss $100,000.
17.—Idaho City, Col., nearly destroyed by fire; 452 houses burned; loss $1,000,000.
19.—The City of London, England, votes a statue to George Peabody.
19.—Memphis First Baptist Church festival vote a testimonial to Raphael Semmes, the pirate.
19.—Yacht *Wave* sunk by collision in Boston Harbor; several drowned.
20.—Austrian Reichsrath opened.
20.—Queen Victoria laid corner-stone of London Hall of Arts.
20.—Ingham, Mich., poor-house burned; six inmates perished.
20.—Gen. Mendez found at Queretaro and shot.
21.—Trial of Bridget Durgan for murder of Mrs. Corriell at New-Market, N. J., commenced.
21.—Plot for assassination of King William and M. Bismarck, discovered at Berlin.
21.—Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Confederate cotton agents at Liverpool, suspended.
21.—Hamill and Brown, great sculling match at Pittsburgh for $1,000 and championship; latter wins.
21.—W. B. Carr, of Brooklyn, shot dead with an air-gun by W. T. Skidmore, who afterward committed suicide in jail.
21.—Propeller *Wisconsin* burned on the St. Lawrence, thirteen persons drowned.
22.—Gen. Pope removes the Mayor and Police of Mobile.
22.—*Santiago de Cuba* wrecked off Absecom Bay; seven persons drowned.
22.—Derby Races in England.
22.—Simeon Peck, of Griswoldville, Mass., beat a woman to death with a club.
22.—Joseph Mathews, of Fairfield, Iowa, murdered his wife with an ax.
23.—Hughes & Wasson's Bank, at Richmond, Mo., robbed by guerrillas.
23.—Jerome Park Spring Races begun.
23.—F. J. Seith, of Rome, Ind., beats his wife and child to death with stones.
24.—Mosquera deposed by his own soldiers.
28.—Buckeye Club Races at Cincinnati.
28.—Main-street, Memphis, dry-goods store, &c., burned; loss $130,000.
28.—Engine fell through Scranton Railway Bridge, killing two men.
29.—New-England Anti-Slavery Society's Annual Convention at Boston.
30.—Statue of Henry Clay inaugurated at Louisville.

JUNE.

2.—Arrest of party of Fenians attempting to land at Dungarven.
3.—The President publicly received at Raleigh, N. C.
3.—Maine election on amendments of the Liquor laws.
3.—Annual Examinations at West Point.
3.—Senator Wade's Congressional party arrives at Leavenworth.
3.—Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, removed by Gen. Sheridan for obstructing the Reconstruction law.
3.—The Judiciary Committee vote (5 to 4) against impeachment of the President and for (7 to 2) censure of him.
4.—New-York State Constitutional Convention assembles at Albany.
4.—Decree of amnesty issued by the Emperor of Austria to political offenders.
4.—Hon. L. H. Hiscox, a member of the New-York Constitutional Convention, shot dead at Albany by Gen. Cole for alleged adultery.
4.—Gottlieb Williams hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of Mrs. Miller.
4.—Paterson, N. J., Spring Races.
4.—The little raft *Nonpareil* sailed from New-York for Southampton and Havre.
4.—Monument to the memory of Jacob Johnson at Raleigh, N. C., dedicated by his son, the President.
5.—Lord Monck appointed Viceroy of Canada.
6.—The Emperors of Russia and France fired at by Beregowski, a Pole, while riding together through the Bois de Bologne.
6.—Boiler at Geary & Ward's cabinet works, at Philadelphia, exploded; fifteen persons killed.
6.—B. F. Flanders appointed Governor of Louisiana by Gen. Sheridan.
6.—United States Circuit Court at Raleigh, N. C., opened by Chief-Justice Chase.
6.—Tampico surrendered to Juarez.
8.—The Emperor of Austria crowned King of Hungary at Pesth.
10.—Trial of John H. Surratt commenced.
10.—Steamer *Forest City* burned at Savannah.
10.—Hartford Carpet Company's mill burned; loss about half a million.
10.—Harvard College annual regatta.
10.—A. M. King shoots his reputed wife and himself dead at a New-York fashionable boarding-house.
10.—Senator Wade speaks on Capital and Labor in Lawrence, Kansas.
11.—Gen. Santa Anna captured at Sisal by Mexican gunboats.
12.—Opinion issued by acting United States Attorney-Gen. Stanbery, denying the power of Military District Commanders to remove civil officers.
13.—Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.
13.—Desperate attempt to rescue Fenian prisoners in Dublin.
15.—Workingmen's Eight-hour Convention in New-York.
17.—Boston Yacht Club Regatta.
18.—Registration progressing in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.
18.—Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn Regatta.
18.—A reform mob attacked a Tory meeting in St. James' Hall, London.
18.—Formidable Anti-Popery riot at Birmingham, England.
18.—Eleven persons burned to death at fire in a Chicago saloon.
18.—Salnave elected President of the Hayti Republic for four years.
19.—Jerome Park Summer Races commenced.
19.—American Variety Theatre at Philadelphia burned; fifteen persons killed by fall of wall.
19.—The Archduke Maximilian, Gens. Miramon and Mejia shot by order of court-martial at Queretaro.
19.—Gildespie's planing mill, Pittsburgh, burned. Loss $100,000.
20.—Proclamation by the President of cession of Russian-America to the United States.
20.—City of Mexico captured by the Liberals.
21.—The Metropolitan Revenue Board established by Secretary McCulloch.
22.—St. Paul and Minnesota Machine-shops at St. Paul burned; loss, $150,000.
22.—*Ethan Allen* beats *Dexter* at Fashion Course; fastest trotting time known in harness: 2.15, 2.16, 2.19.
23.—Schooner-yacht *John T. Ford* sailed for France from Baltimore.
24.—The new Masonic Temple at Boston dedicated by the President.
24.—Empire Block at Council Bluffs burned by an incendiary; $200,000 loss.
25.—Constitution of the North German Confederation signed by the King.
26.—Battle with Indians at Fort Wallace, Kansas; twelve soldiers killed, wounded and missing.
27.—Masonic celebration at New-York Academy in aid of Southern Masons.
27.—Admiral Farragut sailed for Europe from New-York.
27.—Maine Republican State Convention at Portland; J. L. Chamberlain for Governor.
27.—General Theological Seminary Commencement.
29.—Grand celebration at Rome of 1800th anniversary of St. Peter; 500 Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops present.
29.—Breakfast in London to William Lloyd Garrison.
29.—Vera Cruz surrendered to the Liberal forces.

JULY.

1.—Inauguration at Ottawa of the Dominion of Canada.
1.—Gen. Meagher accidentally drowned.
3.—Besse arre, St. Kitts, nearly all burned.
4.—Corner-stone of a Washington monument laid at Plainfield, N. J.
6.—International Congress at Paris on Gold and Silver Coin.
6.—Political riot at Franklin, Tenn.; four persons killed.
8.—Gen. Vidaurri captured in City of Mexico and shot.
12.—Englehardt's Distillery, New-York, burned; loss $140,000.
13.—The steam ram *Dunderberg* sailed from New-York for Cherbourg.
13.—Three men killed by boiler explosion at Fulton Cotton Mill, Lancaster, Penn.
13.—Theatre Comique, at St. Louis, burned; value $110,000.
13.—Corner-stone of new American Protestant Church laid at Paris.
17.—Grand naval review at Spithead in honor of the Sultan of Turkey; thirty men-of-war present.
17.—Field & Son's Iron Foundry at Jersey City burned, loss $500,000.
17.—Boehm's distillery, New-York, burned; loss $500,000.
19.—The Supplementary Reconstruction bill vetoed by the President; also the Reconstruction Appropriation bill. Both passed over veto by House and Senate.
19.—Harvard and Yale College regatta at Worcester.
19.—Northern Railroad machine-shops at Concord, N. H., burned; loss $250,000.
20.—Special Session of Congress adjourned to Nov. 21.
21.—Great freshets on the Upper Mississippi.
21.—Crowder's tobacco factory, at Memphis, burned by incendiary; loss $150,000.
22.—Imprisonment for debt abolished in France.
22.—Admiral Farragut arrived at Cherbourg.
22.—Poland absorbed into Russia, as one of her Provinces, by Imperial ukase.
22.—Mr. Gowing, a farmer, and his wife, of Ascutneyville, murdered by a former employe.
22.—Union College Commencement week.
22.—Michigan Constitutional Convention votes suffrage to Indians.
24.—State dinner to Admiral Farragut at the Tuileries.
26.—The *Nonpareil* raft arrived at Southampton.
27.—The Empress Eugenie visited the United States frigate *Colorado* at Cherbourg.
27.—Doty's Union Park, Poughkeepsie, Races.
29.—A hundred miners killed by explosion in Moravia.
30.—Goodwood, England, Races.
30.—Trial of reapers on Emperor Napoleon's farm at Vincennes; American reaper victorious.
30.—Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, removed by Gen. Sheridan, and E. M. Pease appointed.
30.—*Dexter* and *Brown George* trot for $5,000 at Boston.
31.—Williams College Commencement.
31.—Narragansett, Providence, R. I., Race-course inaugurated.

AUGUST.

1.—Tennessee State election. Gov. Brownlow reelected.
3.—The steam-ram *Dunderberg* arrives at Cherbourg in 14 days 17 hours from New-York.
5.—Kentucky State election.
5.—The President requests Secretary of War Stanton to resign, which the latter declines to do.
6.—University of Vermont Commencement.
6.—Brighton, England, Races.
7.—Rochester National Horse Fair.
7.—Preliminary Meeting at St. Louis of the Indian Peace Commission.
7.—Atalanta Boat Club, N. Y., Regatta.
7.—Saratoga Fourth Annual Summer Race Meeting.
8.—English House of Lords again reject Church-rate Abolition Bill.
8.—Camden, Ark., *Eagle* seized by Major Pierce for objectionable articles.
9.—Many persons killed at Brayhead, Ireland, by train being thrown into the sea.
9.—Jeremiah O'Brien hanged in New-York for murder of Kate Smith.
10.—Eighty-one deaths at Galveston during past week from yellow fever.
10.—Surratt trial; jury discharged without agreement.
11.—Mechanics' Fair at Lowell, Mass.
12.—Secretary of War Stanton suspended by the President, and Gen. Grant appointed Secretary *ad interim*.
13.—Reform bill finally passed in British Parliament.
14.—The Dom Birche, Roman Catholic Cathedral of Frankfort, Germany, built in 1415, burned.
14.—*Dexter* trotted a mile on Buffalo Course in 2:17¼; fastest time on record.
16.—Severe battle with Indians at Plumb Creek, Omaha; sixty Indians killed.
17.—Gen. Sheridan removed from command of the Fifth Military District and assigned to Department of the Missouri; Gen. Thomas appointed to Fifth District; Gen. Hancock assigned to Department of the Cumberland.
19.—National Labor Congress at Chicago.
19.—Conference at Salzburg of the Emperors of the French and Austria and King of Bavaria.
19.—American Legation at Rome discontinued.
19.—The American yacht *John T. Ford* capsized in the English Channel, and all on board but one perished.
20.—Hartford Horse Association fair and races.
20.—New-York State Sunday-school Convention at Lockport.
21.—Railroad over Mont Cenis opened.
21.—York, England, Races.
21.—British Parliament prorogued.
21.—Italian Parliament prorogued.
21.—Great fire at Plattsburgh, N. Y.; loss over $200,000.
23.—Grand ovation to Admiral Farragut and fleet at Cronstadt by Russian officers.
24.—Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad machine-shop at Lafayette burned; loss, $200,000.
24.—Acting Attorney-General Binckley of opinion that Gen. Sickles is "a contumacious and unfaithful executive agent."
26.—International Anti-Slavery Congress at Paris.
26.—Gen. Sickles removed by the President from Second Military District, and Gen. Canby assigned thereto.
27.—Bonnington (Vt.) powder-mill exploded; three men killed.
27.—Bradley's woolen-mill, &c., at Cincinnati burned; loss $100,000.
27.—Anti-Slavery Congress at Manchester, England.
29.—The Emperor Napoleon speaks at Lille on the State of Europe.
29.—G. W. Winnemore hanged at Philadelphia for murder of Mrs. Magilton in April.
29.—Sinn's distillery, New-York, burned; loss $130,000.
30.—Bridget Durgan hanged at New-Brunswick, N. J., for murder of Mrs. Corriell.
30.—The Emperor Napoleon delivers at Amiens another political speech.
31.—Jones and McCool prize fight near Cincinnati.
31.—Buffalo Steam Engine Works, &c., burned; loss $150,000.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Yellow fever terribly fatal at New-Orleans every army surgeon at Galveston stricken down.
2.—Warwick, England, races.
2.—Nine persons of a pleasure party on Lake Ontario drowned by upsetting of boat.
3.—The President issues a proclamation warning political offenders in North and South Carolina.
3.—Vermont State Election.
3.—Stores at Davenport, Iowa, burned; $125,000.
5.—California State election; Henry H. Haight, (Dem.) elected Governor.
5.—Naugatuck Railroad train fell through Branch River Bridge, killing ten people.
6.—West Hartford Reservoir Dam burst; houses, &c., swept away to the value of $2,000,000.
7.—The President issues a proclamation of general amnesty.
9.—Annual State election in Maine.
9. Hamill and Brown's great rowing match at Newburgh, N. Y.
9.—Boiler of Welsh's turnery, Twenty-eighth-street, New-York, exploded, falling on Mr. S. Hausman's house and killing two of his children.
9.—Radical and Socialist Congress at Geneva, Switzerland.
10.—Doncaster, Eng., Races.
10.—National Convention of Austrian School-Teachers at Vienna petition for separation of the schools from the Church.
10.—Annual Ultramontane Congress in session at Malina, France.
10.—Reciprocity treaty with the United States ratified by the Hawaiian Assembly.
12.—Convention of Border States assembles at Baltimore.
12.—American Institute thirty-seventh annual exhibition opened in Fourteenth-street Armory, New-York.
13.—First steamer of the British expedition to Abyssinia left Bombay.
14.—Warehouses in Cincinnati burned. Value $400,000.
15.—Fall Races at Poughkeepsie.
15.—At New-Orleans, 358 persons died of yellow fever during past week.
16.—Fire at Portland, Me., glass works. Loss $200,000.
17.—The Antietam National Cemetery dedicated and corner-stone of the monument laid. The President, the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, &c., present.
17.—Hoboken Fall Races.
18.—Maryland election on adoption of the new Constitution—majority therefor.
18.—St. Louis Trotting Park Association, Fall meeting.
18.—Steamtug *W. K. Miner* blown up by boiler at Detroit; six persons killed.
19.—Fenian attack at Manchester on Police van containing Fenian prisoners; Kelly and Deasy rescued; Brett, a policeman, shot dead.
20.—Crutchfield House, Chattanooga, burned; loss $150,000.
20.—Garibaldi arrested by the Italian Government, and refuses to accept parole.
21.—Mount Hope Iron Works, Somerset, Mass., burned; loss $150,000.
21.—Hartford and New-York Steamship Company's freight depot at Hartford burned; loss $100,000.
22.—Proclamations and counter-proclamations issued by Garibaldi and the King of Italy.
22.—Paris, France, annual city races.
22.—Yellow fever subsided at Galveston; 999 deaths to this date.
23.—Buckeye Club Fall meeting at Cincinnati.
23.—Fatal conflict between soldiers and Fenians at Limerick, Ireland.
23.—Saw-mills at Tompkins-street, New-York, burned; loss $150,000.
24.—Newmarket, England, races.
24.—Pan-Anglican Synod commenced sittings in London.
25.—New-York Republican State Convention at Syracuse.
25.—National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Richmond, Va.
25.—Ryland's tobacco factory at Petersburgh, Va., burned; loss $200,000; incendiary.
26.—Battle between expedition of Gen. Crook and Indians in Oregon.
27.—Steamer *Tioga* burned on voyage from Havana; three of the crew burned to death.
28.—Charter election at Nashville, Tenn.
28.—Election in Louisiana for Constitutional Convention.
30.—Garibaldian Insurrection at Viterbo.
30.—Reception to Gen. Sheridan by Loyal League Club, New-York.
30.—La Clede, St. Louis Fall Races.
30.—Riot at negro meeting at Savannah.

OCTOBER.

1.—Election in Alabama for Constitutional Convention—vote, 95,866 for same.
1.—Patterson Fall Races.
1.—Croton National Bank failed.
1.—Boston Linseed Oil Works and other buildings burned. Loss, $250,000.
1.—New-Haven Fifth National Horse Fair.
1.—New-York Agricultural Society's State Fair at Buffalo.
3.—Battle of Bagnarea, Italy. Papal troops defeated.
5.—Corner stone of monument laid at Soldiers' National Cemetery, Hampton Creek.
6.—Papal troops repulsed at Frosinone by Garibaldians.
7.—Terrible tornado on the Rio Grande. Brazos, Matamoras, Brownsville and Santa Cruz almost totally destroyed, with great loss of life.
7.—St. Louis Agricultural Fair.
7.—Fire at Government stock yards at Fort Ransom. Ten half-breed Indians burned to death.
8.—State elections in Ohio and Iowa for Governor. R. B. Hayes Governor of Ohio and S. Merrill Governor of Iowa.
8.—Election of G. Sharswood, Democrat, for Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
9.—Garibaldian troops again victorious at Mintabieta.
10.—Ten persons burned to death by a prairie fire at Fort Ransom, Dakotah.
13.—Mrs. Hoffman murdered by her husband in church at Canton, Ohio; he afterward commits suicide.
14.—Papal troops defeated at Nevola.
15.—Jerome Park Autumn Races commenced.
15.—Nevola captured by Garabaldians.
16.—New Harlem Bridge, New-York, opened.
16.—An aged couple named Hoffmeyer found in their house at Blauveltville, N. J., horribly murdered by supposed robbers.
17.—Mrs. Norton, of Sedalia, Ohio, murders her two children, while insane, and attempts suicide.
17.—Autumn races at Chantilly, France.
17.—*Kentucky* matched against time at Jerome Park; four miles in 7:20; accomplishes four miles in 7:31½.
18.—France demands observance by Italy of the September Convention. French fleet ordered to Rome.
18.—Three persons killed by boiler explosion at Pier No. 45 North River, New-York.
18.—Fenian attempts to burn Chester, England, Police-station.
19.—Officer McChesney murdered in New-York while on patrol by Frances Wright, a disorderly prostitute.
19.—Thirteen men killed by an explosion at Hoosic Tunnel.
20.—Comanche and Kiowa Indians sign treaty of peace with the United States.
20.—Garibaldians forced out of Nevola.
21.—Virginia Reconstruction State election.
21.—Royal Bank of Liverpool suspended.
24.—West Virginia State election.
25.—Garibaldi marching upon Rome. Desperate battle at Monte Rotondo, near Rome.
26.—Bradley's Block at Memphis burned; loss $200,000.
27.—Vincennes, Paris, Races.
27.—Desperate attempt of colored prisoners to escape from Memphis Jail.
27.—Terrible hurricane off Archangel; narrow escape of United States steamer *Assipee*.
27.—Battle at Monte Rotondo, near Rome.
27.—The Pope takes refuge in Castle of St. Angelo.
28.—King Victor Emmanuel issues a proclamation denouncing the Garibaldians.
28.—Fenian trials commenced at Manchester, England.
29.—Georgia election for a constitutional convention.
29.—St. Thomas almost entirely destroyed by a tornado; 500 lives lost.
29.—Terrific hurricane over the Island of Tortola. Great destruction of property and life.
30.—Blum & Co.'s store on Broadway, N. Y., burned; loss quarter of a million.
31.—Amnesty Proclamation issued by President Juarez.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad shops at Bloomington, Ill., burned; loss $150,000.
1.—Pettis & Ingall's bank, Tremont, Ill., robbed of $150,000.
2.—Rome entered by the French army.
3.—Joint note of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Italy presented to the Sultan, about this date, on Cretan affairs.
3.—Garibaldi totally defeated and his son taken prisoner by Papal forces at Mentana.
5.—District of Columbia Franchise bill vetoed by the President.
5.—Alabama Constitutional Convention.
5.—State elections in New-York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New-Jersey, Michigan, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Nevada.
5.—Constitution Convention election commenced in Mississippi and Arkansas.
5.—Mrs. Fanny G. Willard shot dead by Thomas Burke, in New-York, for jealousy. He afterward shoots himself.
6.—Canadian Parliament opened at Ottawa.
6.—A fire at Sedalia, Mo., burns $200,000 worth of houses and other property.
6.—District of Columbia Suffrage bill passed over President's veto.
8.—An explosion of Reese & Co.'s mills boiler at Pittsburgh, Penn., kills 20 men and wounds many more.
8.—The depot at Princeton, Ill., burned with other property to value of $250,000.
8.—A terrible colliery explosion at Ferndale, Wales; 200 men killed.
8.—Liverpool Autumn races commenced.
8.—Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad depot at Iona, Mich., burned.
9.—Private Autumn meeting at Jerome Park.
11.—Baltimore races commenced. Also, Memphis races.
11.—Memorial meeting of the New-York Union League Club on the late Ex-Gov. Andrew.
11.—Rev. H. W. Beecher's novel, *Norwood*, dramatized at the New-York Theatre.
11.—Annual meeting of the St. Nicholas Society, New-York.
11.—Schiller Anniversary Festival in New-York.
11.—French troops withdraw from the Papal territory.
11.—Henry Warren, a marine, murdered at Norfolk, by a comrade.
12.—New-York State Constitutional Convention reconvened.
12.—Artist's Fund Society Annual Exhibition in New-York opened.
12.—Two hundred prize-fight attendants arrested at Fort Albany by order of Gen. Schofield.
12.—Serious riots in Oxford, Eng.
12.—Three Manchester, Eng., Fenians sentenced to five years imprisonment.
12.—Grand Council of Crow Indians with Peace Commissioners.
13.—The President serenaded by Conservative Army and Navy Union.
13.—Mrs. Lena Miller hanged at Brookville, Penn., for husband poisoning.
13.—Annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.
13.—Meteoric display visible at this time.
13.—A new eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
13.—Gen. Grant orders the establishment of a school of artillery at Fortress Monroe.
14.—E. A. Pollard wounded in Baltimore by son and nephew of Gov. Wise.
14.—Sylvester Quiller hanged for murder at Elizabeth, N. J.
14.—Fatal kerosine-lamp explosion at a party given by Gen. Sibley at St. Paul, Minn.
15.—Third North German Parliament assembles.
15.—Mrs. Shepard, of Worcester, Mass., shot dead by her husband.
15.—Two entire blocks burned at Louisiana, Mo.; loss $210,000.
15.—Spencer and wife, counterfeiters of United States bonds, arrested.
16.—Warren, Halpin and Costello, Dublin Fenians, sentenced to twelve and fifteen years' imprisonment.
16.—A Cleveland photographer, named Gregory, found dead in his room, and a girl, also dead by his hand, with him.
17.—A Roxbury, Mass., lime and bone factory burned; loss, $100,000.
17.—Treasurer's office, at Gallatin, Mo., robbed of $29,000.
17.—Waller's storehouse, Danville, Va., robbed of $32,000 in money.
17.—Propeller *Antelope*, with grain, burned at Buffalo; loss, $150,000.
17.—An oil-train collided and burned at Callicoon Station, Erie Railroad.
18.—Opening of the French Chambers and speech by the Emperor.
18.—Statue of Edward Everett unveiled at Boston Public Garden.
18.—Prince Maximilian's body delivered to Admiral Tegethoff.
19.—Convention elections in North and South Carolina commence.
21.—Reopening of the Fortieth Congress.
21.—A train on Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road collide and take fire; four ladies and one gentleman burned to death.
22.—News received in England of Dr. Livingstone's safety.
23.—State Constitutional Convention in Louisiana.
23.—Allen, Larkin and Gould, the Manchester Fenians, hanged for murder of a policeman.
25.—Nine persons killed and others wounded by nitro-glycerine explosion at South Bergen Railroad excavations.
25.—Pacific Hotel, Kansas City, burned; loss $50,000.
24.—City Hotel, at Macon, Mo., burned.
26.—Majority and minority reports on impeachment presented to House of Representatives.
26.—Trial of Jefferson Davis postponed to March 20.
26.—Memorial services at Boston to the late Gov. Andrew.
27.—First National Bank, at Independence Mo., robbed by three men; cashier and clerk locked in vault.
27.—J. W. Hunnicut, Editor of Richmond *New Nation*, arrested.
27.—An express car on New-Jersey Central Railroad burned by explosion of a kerosene lamp.
28.—Thanksgiving Day celebrated in the United States.
28.—Ten thousand Fenians form a procession in New-York in memory of executed Manchester Fenians.
28.—Weston, the pedestrian, finishes his walk from Rutland, Me., in thirty days to Chicago.
28.—An armory at Cork, Ireland, robbed of revolvers and rifles by Fenians.
28.—Richard Bradley, a jeweler, aged 81 years, murdered by robbers in his store at Hartford.
29.—Thirty-three persons killed by steamboat boiler explosion at Liverpool, England.
29.—Policy of Thaddeus Stevens denounced by a meeting of American citizens at Berlin.
29.—Draft for a new Constitution adopted by the Austrian Reichsrath.
29.—Corner-stone of St. John's Episcopal Church laid at Woodside, N. J.

DECEMBER.

1.—Tolls of the Atlantic Cable reduced one-half from to-day.
2.—Charles Dickens gives his first reading in America at Boston.
3.—Charter election in New-York; Mayor Hoffman reëlected, defeating Ex-Mayor Wood and W. A. Darling.
3.—All the London cabmen strike, on account of obnoxious lamp law; the law repealed.
4.—Mass meeting in New-York to nominate Gen. Grant for the Presidency.
4.—Virginia Reconstruction Convention organized at Richmond.
5.—The Globe Print Works at Fall River nearly destroyed by boiler explosion.
5.—New-York Condensing Company's Works at Brooklyn burned; loss $200,000.
5.—Opening of the Italian Parliament.
5.—The steamer *Lord Brougham* arrived at New-York from Hamburg, having lost 75 passengers by cholera.
6.—A universal amnesty granted the Garibaldians by the Italian Government.
6.—Her Majesty's Theatre, London, England, destroyed by fire.
7.—Judiciary Committee's resolution to impeach President Johnson voted down in the House by 108 to 57.
7.—Act passed by House suspending currency contraction.
8.—The Mexican National Congress opened by President Juarez.
9.—Georgia Constitutional Convention.
9.—Charles Dickens commenced his first public readings in New-York.
11.—Republican National Committee appoint Chicago and May 20 for Republican National Convention.
11.—Twenty workmen killed and many others injured by a car with them backing off Harlow Bridge on Vermont Central Railroad.
11.—Affray between proprietors of negro minstrel halls in New-York; Thomas Sharpley shot dead by Edwin Kelly; Kelly wounded.
13.—Part of Clerkenwell, London, Prison-wall blown up by Fenians to release Col. Burke; no escapes, but several killed in adjoining houses.
13.—A clerk of Bank of State of New-York knocked down and robbed in Broad-street, New-York, of $3,600,500 in checks and bills.
15.—The American Print Works at Fall River burned; loss $1,500,000.
16.—John Martin and Alex. Sullivan, of the *Nation*, indicted for sedition in Dublin.
16.—Seven persons lost their lives by an incendiary fire in a Second-avenue, New-York, tenement-house.
17.—Radical delegates to Georgia Convention resolve on Chief-Justice Chase as candidate for President.
18.—New-Hampshire Republican State Convention nominate Gen. Grant for President.
18.—Addition Reconstruction bill passed House.
18.—Attempt to blow down wall of Millbank Prison, London, discovered and frustrated.
18.—A New-York and Cleveland express train on the Lake Shore Road thrown down an embankment at Angola; the rear car set on fire and fifty persons were burned to death.
18.—Earthquakes felt in New-York, Vermont and Canada.
18.—National Convention of Manufacturers assembles at Cleveland, Ohio.
20.—Congress adjourned to Jan. 6.
20.—New-York Constitutional Convention adjourned to Jan. 14.
21.—Mr. John Kempston, of the New-York *Herald*, killed by accident at Fulton Ferry.
21.—Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad grain elevator at Toledo burned; loss $300,000.
21.—Hon. C. S. Hamilton, of Ohio, murdered at his house, Marysville, by an insane son.
22.—Attempted robbery of National Bank at Haverhill, Mass.; the watchman shot dead.
24—Fenian attempts to destroy gas-works of Warrington and Glasgow, England.
24.—Steamship *Raleigh* burned off Charleston coast; many lives lost.
24.—White, Bailey & Co.'s planing-mill, Tompkins, N. Y., burned; loss $250,000.
26.—The French Government orders 20,000 more troops to Civita Vecchia.
28.—Martello Tower near Cork, Ireland, seized by Fenians, and arms taken.
28—Powder mill at Faversham, Eng., blown up.
28.—Gen. Pope removed from the Third, and Gen. Ord from the Fourth Military District, by the President.
28.—Judge Busteed shot and severely wounded at Mobile, by District-Attorney L. V. B. Martin.

Local Statistics—The Law Courts, the Custom-House, the Post-Office and the Mayor's Office.

Court Statistics for 1867.

The following exhibit shows the amount of business transacted in the several Courts during the year:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Presiding Justice of the Court; Kenneth G. White, Clerk; Richard E. Stilwell, Chief Deputy Clerk; John A. Shields, Deputy Clerk.

During the year 1867 there have been commenced on the common law side of the Court 71 suits, exclusive of cases under the Internal Revenue act, and against the Collector of the Port for alleged illegal exactions of duties, 27 of which were tried and disposed of. On the equity side 228 suits were commenced; 97 were heard on motions for injunctions, of which 91 were granted and 3 denied. In admiralty, on appeal from the District Court, 16 cases were brought, and 23 heard and disposed of; 7 appeals were taken to the United States Supreme Court. On the criminal side 71 indictments were found, and 28 tried and disposed of.

During the year Judge Mason sat in the Supreme Court of the United States in January, February, April, May and December, and in this District during June and November; and, as Circuit Judge, he also held terms of the Circuit Court in Vermont, Connecticut and the Northern District of this State. During Judge Mason's absence from this district the Court was held by District Judges Smalley, Shipman, Blatchford and Benedict.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge; Geo. F. Betts, Esq., Clerk; John A. Osborn, Esq., Deputy Clerk. During 1867, 828 admiralty, revenue and internal revenue suits have been instituted, of which 375 have finally been disposed of. On the common law side 103 suits were instituted, of which 13 were disposed of.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Kenneth G. White and Richard E. Stillwell, Esqs., Clerks of the United States Circuit Court, are also United States Commissioners for this District, and have issued during the year thirty-four warrants for various offences: Opening letters, making and passing counterfeit United States notes, carrying on business of distilling without paying the revenue tax, illicitly removing spirits from bonded warehouse, &c., &c., most of which cases were sent to the Grand Jury and disposed of by trial.

George F. Betts, Esq., United States Commissioner, and John A. Osborn, Esq., United States Commissioner, principally connected with the United States District Court, has issued during 1867 one hundred and sixty-seven warrants, embracing a variety of crimes and misdemeanors, viz.: Murder, manslaughter, cruel and unusual punishment, revolt and mutiny on the high seas, counterfeiting United States currency, Internal Revenue frauds, violation of the Customs laws, defrauding National Banks, &c. Commissioner Osborn, in addition, has issued a number of warrants against delinquent tax-payers, including lawyers, liquor dealers, policy dealers, wholesale and retail dealers, brokers, agents, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney; Ethan Allen, Deputy United States District-Attorney; Benjamin K. Phelps, Thomas Simons, David G. Rollins, Joseph Bell and Dudley F. Phelps, Assistant United States District-Attorneys; Henry Donne and Cornelius D. Sheehan, Clerks.

Collector's cases commenced, 284; do. ended, 50; suits on Custom-house bonds commenced, 289; do. ended, 33; common law and equity suits commenced, 56; do. ended, 6; Custom-house seizure and forfeiture cases commenced, 81; do. tried and condemned, 66; Internal Revenue suits for taxes and fraud commenced, 521; do. tried and condemned, 465; criminal cases commenced, 201; do. closed and tried, 63. Total suits commenced as above, 1,432; total tried and ended, 623.

SUPREME COURT.

The following is a statement of the causes tried in the Supreme Court Circuit, First Judicial District: Trials by Court and jury, 338; trials by Court without a jury, 596; causes dismissed, 97; causes referred, 63. Total, 1,094.

In addition to the above, some 400 causes have been settled or otherwise disposed of previous to having been placed on the day calendar.

The new Circuit Calendar for the year 1868, (now in the hands of the printer, and which will be ready for distribution on the first Monday of January inst.,) will consist of 3,826 causes.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the number of cases heard and decided during the year was as follows: Enumerated motions, 153; non-enumerated motions, 161; preferred causes, 26. Total, 340.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, First Judicial District, by Mr. Justice Wm. H. Leonard, P. J., the motions heard and orders made therein were 772; judgments in foreclosure and sale, 8; judgments granted in divorce cases, 26; attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 269; injunctions granted and bonds filed, 54; orders of arrest and bonds filed, 102; attachments against vessels, 15; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed, 40; cases and exceptions settled, 15. Before Mr. Justice Ingraham, the motions heard and orders made therein were 2,003; judgments of foreclosure and sale, 29; judgments granted in divorce cases, 31; attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 375; injunctions granted and bonds filed, 110; orders of arrest granted and bonds filed, 200; attachments against vessels, 60; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed, 301; cases and exceptions settled, 25.

Before Mr. Justice Barnard, the motions heard and orders made therein were 1,741. Judgments of foreclosure and sale, 26; judgments granted in divorce cases, 68; attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 675; injunctions granted and bonds filed, 175; orders of arrest granted and bonds filed, 301; attachments against vessels, 45; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed, 310; cases and exceptions settled, 22.

Before Mr. Justice Sutherland, the motions heard and orders made therein were 912; judgments in foreclosure and sale, 13; judgments granted in divorce cases, 19; attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 225; injunctions granted and bonds filed, 75; orders of arrest granted and bonds filed, 57; attachments against vessels, 35; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed, 175; cases and exceptions settled, 15.

Before Mr. Justice Clerke, the motions heard and orders heard therein were 473; judgements in foreclosure and sale, 7; judgments granted in divorce cases, 19; attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 209; injunctions granted and bonds filed, 40; orders of arrest granted and bonds filed, 103; attachments against vessels, 10; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed, 35; cases and exceptions settled, 7.

Before Justice J. C. Smith the motions and orders made therein were 40; judgments in divorce cases, 2; attachments against property, 5; orders of arrest granted, 2.

Before Mr. Justice A. B. James the motions heard were 29; attachments granted, 10; orders of arrests granted, 3; injunctions granted, 4.

Before Mr. Justice R. W. Peckham, the motions heard and orders made therein were 113; judgments of foreclosure and sale, 2; judgments granted in divorce cases, 3; attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors, 45; injunctions granted, 10; orders of arrest granted, 4.

Before Mr. Justice Fullerton, the motions were 15; attachments issued, 12; orders of arrest granted, 5; injunctions granted, 2.

Before Mr. Justice Mullin, the motions heard and decided were 59; attachments granted, 13; injunctions granted, 3; orders of arrest granted, 4.

Before Mr. Justice J. F. Barnard, the motions heard were 15; attachments granted, 2.

Before Justice Miller, the motions heard were 7; attachments granted, 3; orders of arrest, 5.

Before Mr. Justice Balcom—The motions heard were 10; attachments granted, 5; orders of arrest granted, 3.

Before Mr. Justice E. D. Smith, the motions heard were 150; judgments of sale, 2; judgments of divorce, 3; attachments granted, 15; injunctions granted, 3; orders of arrest granted, 7.

In addition to this annual statement there have been granted by the various Justices of the Supreme Court, sitting at Chambers, *ex-parte* applications to the number of at least 12,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the above statements:

Ex-parte motions and applications (about,) 12,000; litigated Chamber motions, heard and decided, 6,182; judgments in foreclosure and sale, 87; decrees of divorce granted, 171; attachments against fraudulent debtors, &c., 1,863; injunctions granted, 476; orders of arrest granted, 797; attachments against vessels, 165; writs of *habeas corpus* allowed, 861; cases and exceptions settled, 84.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Judges of this Court are Robertson, Monell, Jones, Barbour, Garvin and McCunn. Jas. M. Sweeny is Clerk, and Joseph Meeks Deputy.

In the General Term the number of cases heard and decided was 235; number of motions heard and decided, 93.

In the Special Term, the number of motions heard and decided, including motions in Chambers, was 5,784; number of naturalizations, 8,500.

In the Trial Terms the number of cases tried was 540; number of inquests, 194.

Declaration of intentions to become citizens were made by 1,264 natives of Great Britain, and 1,643 natives of other countries. The duplicate certificates furnished to parties losing their original certificates, were 2,500. The number of cases at present on the calendar is 3,807.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Judges of this Court are Daly, Brady, Cardozo, and Van Vorst. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., is Clerk, and Thos. H. Landor, deputy. At the General Term the appeals from judgments and orders at Special Term were 186; disposed of, 148; appeals from judgments of Marine and District Courts, 192; disposed of, 127.

At the Special Term the causes on jury calendar remaining December, 1867, were 1,646; disposed of during the year 1867, 410; causes on calendar without a jury, December, 1867, 154; disposed of during the year 1867, 103; issues of law, enumerated, and nonenumerated notices heard and determined at Special Term, about 3,800; proceedings under two-third act, 35; writs of *habeas corpus*, and decisions thereon, 85; causes tried under laws in relation to unsafe buildings, 21; divorces granted, 53; change of names, 15.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The statistics of this Court for the past year show 23 convictions and 4 acquittals for the following crimes: Murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, burglary, attempt to commit burglary, forgery, grand larceny, petit larceny, attempt to commit petit larceny, assault and battery.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

There were 918 cases tried in this Court during the year, resulting in 771 convictions and 147 acquittals. The following constitute the offences investigated: Murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to maim, assault with dangerous weapons, robbery, assault with intent to commit robbery, assault with intent to commit sodomy, carrying concealed weapons, arson, forgery, burglary, attempt to commit burglary, bigamy, grand larceny, attempt to commit grand larceny, petit larceny, attempt to commit petit larceny, receiving stolen goods, embezzlement, obtaining goods by false pretences, breaking prison, accessory to felony after the fact, assault and battery, assault with intent to steal, personating an officer, cruelty to animals, keeping disorderly house, trespass on lands, violation of Election law, violation of Health law, violation of Boat law.

Sentenced to be executed, two males. A new trial was ordered by the Supreme Court in one case, and he was subsequently convicted of manslaughter in the third degree; in the other case, a writ of error has been allowed with stay of execution, which is still pending.

Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, 378 males and 38 females, of whom 4 males and 1 female were sentenced for life.

The aggregate term of imprisonment of the remainder is 1,502 years and 4 months.

Sentenced to imprisonment in Penitentiary, 128 males and 27 females.

Sentenced to imprisonment in the City Prison, 1 males and 3 females.

Sent to the House of Refuge, 19 boys and 1 girl.

Number of indictments found by Grand Jury	1,391
Number of complaints dismissed by Grand Jury	181
Number of recognizances to answer filed	1,288
Number of recognizances forfeited	71

Amount of fines and fees collected during the year, $688 88.

The Custom-House.

The following is a summary of the commerce of the Port and District of New-York for the year 1867:

From Jan. 1 to March 31.

Exports of domestic produce in Am. vessels	$17,855,184
Exports of domestic produce in foreign vessels	35,147,282
Exports of foreign md'se in American vessels	1,277,551
Exports of foreign md'se in foreign vessels	1,763,388
Imports in American vessels	11,169,838
Imports in foreign vessels	56,873,264
Indirect trade, imports in American vessels	247,891
Indirect trade, imports in foreign vessels	16,618,504
Articles not enumerated in several abstracts:	
Of domestic produce exp'd in Am. vessels	85,518
Of domestic produce exp'd in foreign vessels	581,128
Of foreign md'se exported in Am. vessels	25,998
Of foreign md'se exported in foreign vessels	66,416
Imported in American vessels	185,916
Imported in foreign vessels	1,048,741
Merchandise received and shipped in *transitu*	1,590,371

From March 31 to June 30.

Exports of domestic produce in Am. vessels	$14,455,400
Exports of domestic produce in for'n vessels	45,014,409
Exports of foreign md'se in Am. vessels	1,381,671
Exports of foreign md'se in foreign vessels	2,408,348
Imports in American vessels	17,085,058
Imports in foreign vessels	51,664,228
Indirect trade, imports in foreign vessels	11,190,288
Articles not enumerated in several abstracts:	
Of domestic produce exported in American vessels	120,269
Of domestic produce exported in foreign vessels	225,022
Imported in American vessels	118,172
Imported in foreign vessels	595,688
Merchandise received and shipped in *transitu*, home consumption	58,855,223

JUNE 30 TO SEPTEMBER 30.

Exports of domestic produce in American vessels	$11,784,847
Exports of domestic produce in foreign vessels	41,122,068
Exports of foreign merchandise in American vessels	1,202,698
Exports of foreign merchandise in foreign vessels	2,435,877
Imports in American vessels	15,141,348
Imports in foreign vessels	52,704,565
Indirect trade imports in foreign vessels	17,727,044
Articles not enumerated in several abstracts:	
Of foreign merchandise exported in American vessels	19,596
Of foreign merchandise exported in foreign vessels	32,431
Imported in American vessels	192,676
Imported in foreign vessels	496,558

JAN. 1 TO MARCH 31.

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
American vessels entered	310	189,224	5,908
Foreign vessels entered	507	357,608	12,852
American vessels cleared	332	211,948	6,423
Foreign vessels cleared	555	355,301	12,518
Vessels in coasting trade entered	510	325,074	....
Vessels in coasting trade cleared	752	419,840	....

MARCH 31 TO JUNE 30.

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
American vessels entered	631	319,818	9,800
Foreign vessels entered	948	548,454	20,670
American vessels cleared	383	244,765	7,868
Foreign vessels cleared	866	553,382	19,331
Vessels in coasting trade entered	593	314,358	....
Vessels in coasting trade cleared	1,107	452,368	....

JUNE 30 TO SEPTEMBER 30.

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
American vessels entered	507	286,337	8,422
Foreign vessels entered	749	446,904	17,288
American vessels cleared	303	208,158	6,639
Foreign vessels cleared	794	471,163	17,264
Vessels in coasting trade entered	572	299,366	20,257
Vessels in coasting trade cleared	1,065	449,576	27,748

The following is a monthly statement of the number of invoices passed through the Custom-house for the last twelve months:

December, 1866	9,361	June	8,084
January, 1867	10,055	July	8,871
February	8,631	August	11,468
March	12,231	September	11,026
April	10,178	October	10,272
May	9,133	November	8,628

The Post-Office.

CITY DEPARTMENT—J. H. HALLETT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following tables embrace the transactions of this department for twelve months, last past. As the current business of the present month could only be estimated, we have preferred to take the month of December, 1866, in order to exhibit the figures for a complete year.

MAIL LETTERS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.

December, 1866	923,283	June	606,568
January, 1867	964,677	July	926,755
February	959,217	August	1,021,602
March	1,031,391	September	1,012,031
April	953,582	October	1,155,432
May	993,862	November	1,160,651

The returns for this month will show an increase over those for November.

LOCAL LETTERS DELIVERED.

December, 1866	396,197	June	391,290
January, 1867	439,568	July	361,213
February	464,501	August	370,886
March	436,430	September	389,988
April	405,182	October	483,942
May	397,065	November	620,749

NEWSPAPERS DELIVERED.

December, 1866	122,631	June	118,622
January, 1867	126,927	July	124,155
February	129,844	August	165,667
March	148,756	September	151,907
April	131,923	October	140,863
May	139,871	November	165,458

LETTERS COLLECTED FROM LAMP BOXES.

December, 1866	1,354,085	June	1,670,349
January, 1867	1,247,354	July	1,726,584
February	1,235,552	August	1,611,979
March	1,085,578	September	1,775,925
April	1,553,739	October	2,046,188
May	1,535,407	November	1,947,684

RECAPITULATION.

Mail letters delivered	12,009,070
City letters delivered	5,137,001
Newspapers delivered	1,666,014
Collection from lamp-post boxes	18,790,424

The total amount of local postage for the period above specified was $203,254, and the total number of carriers and collectors employed in this department is 182.

THE BOX DEPARTMENT.

This Department employs about sixty clerks, under the able management of Mr. S. J. Strong, and the number of letters passing through it daily average 260,000. About one-half of these are delivered from the letter boxes, and the remainder distributed through the Carriers' Department.

There are at present 6,000 boxes, having increased 2,000 within the last ten years. During the same period the number of letters passing through the Department daily has almost quadrupled.

Before and during the administration of Postmaster Coddington, the revenue derived from the sale or lease of these boxes was a perquisite attached to the office. In Mr. Fowler's time his share of it was limited to $2,000, but the whole of it is now passed to the credit of the Government.

The amount received from this source during the past year will reach $72,000.

License and Permit Bureaus.

City Marshal Tappan, Chief of the License Bureau, and Mr. George W. Morton, Chief of the Permit Bureau, last evening handed into the Mayor their reports of the work done in their respective departments during the twelve months ending on 31st of December. From the report of Mr. Tappan, it appears that the following licenses were issued during the year:

Dummy engines	5	Cartmen	204
Two horse cars (6th and 8th avs.)	130	Renewals	347
		Express drivers	107
One horse car	20	Dog carts	73
Intelligence offices	8	Dirt carts	288
Renewals	27	Renewals	231
Boarding-houses	62	Porters	17
Expresses	332	Renewals	160
Renewals	624	Coach-drivers	982
Venders	215	Car-drivers	695
Renewals	522	Stage-drivers	220
Chimney sweeps	2	Pawnbrokers	58
Public carts	954	Second-hand dealers	28
Renewals	6,032	Junk-shops	28
Charcoal venders	47	Renewals	138
Renewals	137	Stage-coaches	259
Gunpowder dealers	18	Junk-boats	1
Renewals	71	Renewals	26
Kindling wood venders	76	Junk-carts	16
		Renewals	118
Renewals	90	Coaches	1,145
Wooden ware venders	2	Coach transfers	73
Renewals	3	Second-hand dealers, renewals	100

The total amount received for these licenses was $62,025 63, of which there was paid into the City

Treasury	$43,247 63
And to the Sinking Fund	18,778 00
Total	$62,025 63

From the report of Mr. Geo. W. Morton, it appears that during the year the total amount received for permits for street signs, &c., was $23,734. From this amount the expenses of the Bureau have to be deducted, leaving a balance paid into the City Treasury of $21,714 63.

The number of complaints presented to the City Marshal was 994; the amount of fines exacted $684 50.

The total amount received for licenses and permits was $83,740 26. In 1866 the amount received was $84,721 52. It is estimated that the receipts of this year would have exceeded those of 1866 by about $15,000 had not the Licence law been inoperative during six months of the year—from April to October. During the first four months of the year the receipts amounted to $14,949 25, the balance having been received during November and December.

The returns from the Permit Bureau equal those of 1866, notwithstanding the fact that no licenses for street stands are now issued.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to pay JOHN MESSER, an attendant on the Supreme Court, $1,200 per annum. The Mayor says that the Board of Supervisors has no right to create an office, which would be done if the resolution were allowed to go into effect.

The Mayor's communication was laid over.

The resignation of Mr. EUGENE DURNIN, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board, was received and accepted. A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. DURNIN for his efficient and faithful services.

The bills of the County Clerk for official services to Dec. 16, amounting to $4,364 07, and of SEYMOUR & BON for blank books, printing and stationery, amounting to $16,948 06 were ordered to be paid.

An ordinance making an additional appropriation of $6,312 for expenses incurred in refunding the bank tax collected in error was adopted.

A resolution to pay eight clerks of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas $250 each for searching for lost naturalization papers was adopted.

A resolution to pay JOSEPH H. TOONE, Deputy County Clerk, $2,000 for services rendered the Board of County Canvassers, being objected to by Mr. FOX was laid over.

Mr. FOX moved that the thanks of the Board be extended to Mr. HENRY SMITH, President of the Board, for the courtesy and ability with which he had filled the office of President. The motion was adopted.

A series of resolutions expressing the regret of the Board at the retirement of Supervisor ORISON BLUNT, whose term of office has expired, were adopted, and the Board then adjourned to noon on Thursday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

SLUNG SHOT.

WM. BROWN, a seaman, was arrested yesterday by Officer CRENELING, of the Fourth Precinct, in the dance-house No. 100 James-street, because he had in his possession a slung shot, and was uttering threats to use it. He was committed for trial.

THE LIVINGSTON CASE.

Mr. LEWIS J. LIVINGSTON, who was arrested some days ago by Detectives TILLEY and BENNETT on a charge of stealing $1,100 from the safe of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 229 Broadway, was yesterday brought before Justice DOWLING, who held him for trial and admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Officers HERBELT and MULLIN, of the Fourth Precinct, made a descent on the alleged disorderly house No. 86 James-street, kept by LOUISA SCHWEIKER, a German woman of middle age. She was arrested, as well as nine other women of the house, and ten men who were found in the various rooms. An examination was held yesterday before the magistrate, when MICHAEL MANIX, of No. 80 James-street, THOS. H. MARTIN and others testified that the inmates were constantly quarreling together, and making night hideous by disorderly and indecent conduct. LOUISA SCHWEIKER was held to answer the charge at the Court of Sessions, while the other prisoners were released on bail. The case seemed a very interesting one to several politicians in the Fourth Ward, as they were present during the proceedings, evidently with an idea that their presence would favor the accused.

BURGLARY.

Officer KEELING, of the Second Ward, arrested MICHAEL WALSH, alias Lawrence O'Brien, a porter, who is accused of having effected a felonious entrance into the soap-store of BOWLES COLGATE, Nos. 53 and 55 John-street, by means of false keys. The burglary was committed on Monday night, and $30 worth of the soap carried off. As the prisoner confessed his guilt when arraigned before the Court, he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

SHOPLIFTED.

Detective FARLEY arrested GEORGE KING, alias Price, alias "Percy the Count," yesterday afternoon, on a charge of stealing a diamond ring valued at $50 from the store of DOWNEY & SMITH, at No. 73 Nassau-street. When brought before the magistrate it was stated that the prisoner and another man entered the store, and while they were examining the goods the accused appropriated the ring, and both the operators left the premises in an abrupt manner. KING was remanded for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

Detective MCCARTHY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, after considerable exertion, captured a gang of juvenile delinquents who have recently been depredating upon the upper part of the City, their operations consisting mainly in darting into hallways and seizing the overcoats or other articles which happened to be on the rack. The parties arrested were JAMES CAMPBELL, PETER CURREY, MICHAEL MOORE, GEORGE REED and ROBERT MURPHEY, all under 16 years of age, and complaints were made against them by ALBERT R. EDY, No. 279 Madison-avenue, who had lost two overcoats valued at $160; by DONALD M. CANNON, No. 33 West 33d-street, from whom they had stolen an overcoat worth $77; and by CORNELIUS U. BLISS, No. 116 West Forty-fourth-street, who had lost two overcoats valued at $65. All of these articles were recovered in the shops where some one of the gang had pawned them, and as they all admitted their guilt when called to answer, they were committed for trial.

ANOTHER BOY THIEF.

CHARLES BRUNK, a waiter boy twelve years of age, was charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $150 from GEORGE H. CAREY, No. 60 West Fourteenth-street. Detective BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, recovered the watch in that universal receptacle of stolen goods, the pawn-shop, and the accused was sent to the General Sessions for trial.

SLIGHT EVIDENCE.

KATE WHALEN, a young girl lately employed by Mrs. ELIZA M. WRIGHT, No. 349 West Twenty-first-street, was charged by that lady with stealing a gold ring. The evidence was that the ring had been left on a mantel and had been afterward found in a soiled napkin, the girl being connected with the circumstance by the fact that she had gathered up the soiled clothes in the room. She gave bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

SWINDLING A HOTEL-KEEPER.

JOHN F. OSBORN was arraigned upon a charge of swindling the St. Nicholas Hotel. It was alleged that he had been stopping at the hotel until his bill amounted to $71, and being requested to make payment had given the proprietors an order on Messrs. REID & CHASE for $100, which order upon presentation was found to be worthless. The young man strongly protested his innocence of any intention to defraud, but was committed in default of bail.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTES—IS THE PROMISE JOINT OR JOINT AND SEVERAL—EVIDENCE UNDER THE PLEA OF NON-ASSUMPSIT ABATEMENT.

Richard Mason vs. *Anson Eldred et al.*—This is an action of assumpsit brought upon a promissory note made by the defendants as copartners. A copy of the note was attached to the declaration, which stated the common counts. Eldred, who alone was served with process, appeared to defend, and interposed the plea of non-assumpsit. The suit was in the Circuit for Wisconsin.

Upon the trial the plaintiff produced and read the note and rested. The defendant, Eldred, thereupon produced and offered to read in evidence an exemplification of a judgment record in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, Michigan, by which record it appeared that it was a suit brought by the plaintiff herein against the defendants herein, to recover upon the note upon which this suit is brought; that the defendant, Eldred was alone served with process and was the only defendant who appeared in the suit, but that judgment in form passed against all the defendants for the full amount due upon the note.

The plaintiff objected to the admission of the record in evidence, for the reasons, first, that it was not admissible under the pleadings, and, second, that it constituted no bar to the recovery of the plaintiff in this action.

On these questions the Judges were opposed in opinion, and the cause came thence here, on a certificate of such division, the defendant Eldred insisting that the simplified record was admissible under the plea of non-assumpsit. The rule is well settled that under the plea of the general issue anything can be introduced which shows that no cause of action existed at the time of bringing the suit. Payment, accord and satisfaction, foreign attachment, arbitrament, former recovery for the same cause, a higher security given, and a release, all can be given in evidence under the plea of non-assumpsit. The defence offered was good in substance, and a complete bar to a recovery in the suit. The note in suit was the point, and not the joint and several promise of all the defendants. The only remedy the plaintiff has therein is to enforce the joint liability, and any proceeding he may institute, whereby he seeks to sever the liability and make it several, can be defeated by either one of the defendants. The judgment record offered in evidence shows that plaintiff brought his suit in the State of Michigan upon this note, against all the defendants herein; that he recovered judgment in form against all of the defendants, but that Eldred was the only one over whose person the Court acquired jurisdiction. The joint liability of the simple contract is merged and extinguished in the higher order of contract, the judgment. If, after the recovery of the judgment in Michigan, all of the defendants had come into the State of Wisconsin, and due service of process had been obtained on all of them in the present suit, Eldred could say that as to him the note had been merged in the judgment obtained in Michigan, and defeat the plaintiff's recovery by showing the former recovery. The joint liability is merged and extinguished as to all the copartners. If the joint liability of the copartners is not merged in the judgment, why does the statute of Michigan permit the joint property of the defendants to be bound by this judgment?

The plaintiff contends that the plea of non-assumpsit puts the plaintiff to the proof of all that he alleges. It makes no allusion to a "former recovery," or to any claim that the supposed original liability has assumed a higher form; nor does it afford the plaintiff any opportunity to prepare to contest such a point. There are some authorities sanctioning a contrary doctrine, but their reasoning does "not appear to accord with the logical precision which usually prevails in pleading. It is also at variance with the rule that a matter of defence, which admits the facts as stated in the declaration, but avoids them, should be specially pleaded." (Chetty Pl., vol. 1., 479; also vol. 3, 929.) The suit in Michigan might have been brought against Eldred severally, and in such an event, if he had interposed a plea in abatement, that the cause of action was a joint and not a several allegation, the plea would probably have been sustained and the action would have abated; but if he had pleaded non-assumpsit, or any plea to the merits, the defence founded on the joint nature of the note would not have been available. Such defence could only be made available by plea in abatement.

Copartnership notes, though joint in form, are in substance and effect several as well as joint. A judgment against one joint debtor is not a bar to a suit against the other, even though pleaded at the proper time and in due form.

Geo. W. Lakin for plaintiff in error; John W. Carey opposed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPORTANT TO CREDITORS—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS NO BAR TO A CLAIM.

In the matter of James T. Ray.—In this case certain creditors who had proved their claim, obtained an order for the examination of the bankrupt. He objected to the examination on the ground that the claim of the creditors was barred by the statute of limitations of the State of New-York. The papers showed that the creditors' claim was founded upon a note made by the bankrupt and another, which had been due more than six years before the filing of the original petition. The debtors and the creditors were, and still are, all of them citizens of New-York, and the debt was contracted there.

The Register, on request of the parties, certified to the Court the question, has a creditor who has proved his debt, but whose debt is barred by the statute of limitations of the State of New-York, a right to examine the bankrupt under sec. 26, of the Bankrupt Act.

Held by the Court—That under the twenty-sixth section any creditor who has proved his claim is entitled to an order for the examination of the bankrupt; that as the debt of these creditors had been proved they had a right to apply for the order, and the order being made, to proceed with the examination; that as the Court is required to reject all claims not duly proved or where the proof shows the claim to be founded in fraud, illegality or mistake, the claim of these creditors must stand as proved until it is so rejected. If the bankrupt desires to have the claim rejected for any such reason, he must apply to the Court by petition, and a reference will be ordered under section 38 to take the examination provided for by section 22. I might content myself with answering the question certified by saying that a creditor who has proved his debt has a right to examine the bankrupt under sec. 26 of the act, although his debt may appear to be barred under the circumstances set forth in this case. But what is really desired by the parties is a decision whether the debt in this case is one which ought to be rejected as being barred by the statute of limitations of New-York. The Bankrupt Act is silent as to the operation of any statute of limitation. The 19th section provides that "all debts due and payable from the bankrupt at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy" may be proved against his estate. The language is broad enough, on its face, to include all debts, no matter of how long standing. I have not met with any decision under any former bankruptcy act of the United States on the question presented. But in England it has always been held under the Bankruptcy law that a debt which cannot be recovered in an action against a plea of the statute of limitations cannot be proved in bankruptcy. (Ex parte Dewden, 15 Vesey, 479, Re Clendening, 9 Irish Eq. R. new series, 287.) And in England a dividend paid on such a debt was ordered to be repaid. (Ex parte Dewdney, Ubi Supra.) The principle involved is that the debtor is under no obligation to pay such a debt, and that therefore it cannot be said to be "due and payable." The rule in England continues to be the same, and the ground on which it is put by elementary writers is that the bankrupt has no option as to defending or not defending a claim against his estate in bankruptcy, save through the action of the assignee, and the assignee is bound, in the interests of the body of creditors, to set up any legal defence which the bankrupt could have set up if he were not bankrupt. (1 Archibald's Law of Bankruptcy by Griffith & Holmes; edition of 1867, page 533; 2 Doria & Macrae's Law and practice of Bankruptcy, page 787.) I think that is the proper rule, and that under section 19 of the Bankruptcy Act, no debt can be considered "due and payable" which is barred by limitation, and that a debt so barred cannot be proved in bankruptcy. Is the debt in the present case so barred? The code of procedure of New-York provides (sections 74, 91) that a civil action, on causes of action such as those in this case, can only be commenced within six years after the causes of action accrued, but that the objection that the action was not commenced within the time limited can only be taken by answer. The whole scope of the statute is one affecting the remedy merely, and not the contract. A complaint setting out a cause of action, which appears to have accrued more than six years before the action was commenced, is not objectionable on its face or open to a demurrer. The defence of the limitation must be set up by answer. If it is not so set up it is waived. Now, the distinction between a law which affects the rights and merits of a contract and extinguishes it and makes it null and void, as the result of a prescription or limitation, and a law which does no more than limit the time within which an action must be brought upon the contract in the courts of the country which enacts the law, is well settled. A law of the latter description is wholly confined to the country enacting it. A law of the former description may, under certain circumstances, so affect the contract and its construction as to be capable of being invoked as a bar to an action on it in another country. (Huber vs. Stenier, 2 Bingham's N. C. 202, Story's Conflict of Laws, section 582.) The statute of limitations of New-York goes exclusively to the remedy in the Courts of New-York, and could never be invoked as a bar to an action in another State on the contracts in question in this case. This principle is sought by the creditors in this case to be applied to their claim, and they insist that as they would have a right, notwithstanding anything found in the law of New-York, to sue the bankrupt on their claim if they find him within the jurisdiction of another State, they ought not to be deprived of the privilege of proving their claim in bankruptcy under a law of the United States whose operation is coextensive with the limits of the United States, unless it is shown that the claim is barred throughout the limits of the United States. The English bankruptcy law is coextensive as to territorial operation with the English statute of limitations. The Bankruptcy act of the United States operates in all the States as well as in New-York. Under these circumstances, I think that a debt to be barred by limitation, so as not to be provable under the Bankruptcy act as not being "due and payable," must be shown to be so barred throughout the United States. I am the less reluctant to hold this view because a contrary rule would have an effect which the counsel for the bankrupt in this case seems to have entirely overlooked. By section 32 of the Bankruptcy act a discharge under it discharges the bankrupt from all debts and claims which are by the act made provable against his estate, (except such as are excepted by section 33,) and by section 34 it is declared that the discharge shall with such exception release the bankrupt from all "debts, claims, liabilities and demands which were or might have been proved against his estate in bankruptcy." If it be held that the debt in this case cannot be proved against the estate, it will not be discharged, and it will stand against the bankrupt. If he shall hereafter be sued on it in another State, the discharge in bankruptcy will be no defence to such suit if it appears that on a direct adjudication the creditors were refused permission, by the Court in bankruptcy, to prove their claim, on the ground that it was not provable because it was barred by the statute of limitations of New-York, and that statute will be no defence to such suit. The effect of applying in this case the views contended for on the part of the bankrupt would be very disastrous to his interests. The schedules to his petition disclose the names of 324 creditors, whose aggregate debts, as set forth therein, amount to over $120,000, of these creditors 235 are set down as residing in the State of New-York. Of the entire amount of debts some $30,000 have been put into the shape of judgments. The rest appear to have been all of them past due for more than six years at the time the petition in bankruptcy was filed, and to be simple contract debts. The same rule that would exclude the debt in question here from being provable, would exclude others, probably the debts of all the 235 creditors who reside in New-York, possibly the debts of all the 324 except those in judgment. Thus, the bankrupt would by his discharge secure a discharge from but a meagre fraction of his debts. In the present case ten debts have been proved, amounting in the aggregate, including the debt in question here, which is proved at $2,897 29, to be a little over $13,50. These debts are all of them in the same category. They are all simple contract debts not in judgment, and were all of them due and payable more than six years before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy in this case. If they should be held to be not provable against the estate of the bankrupt because they were barred by the Statute of Limitations of the State of New-York at the time such petition was filed, and yet should be held, under section 34 of the act, to be discharged by a discharge in this case because they were in fact proved against the estate, and all the other unproved simple contract debts should be held not to be discharged because they were not proved, and because, having been due and payable for more than six years before the filing of said petition, they were not provable, the result would be that the debts in judgment amounting to $30,000 and the debts proved amounting to $13,500 would be discharged, while the remainder of the debts, amounting to nearly $80,000 would be unaffected by the discharge. This is certainly a result which the bankrupt cannot be supposed to be aiming at by his proceedings in bankruptcy, or by taking the objection that the debt in question here is not provable against his estate. And yet it is a result which must inevitably follow, if the views urged on his behalf are sound. I do not think that any interpretation of the act ought to be admitted which can work out any such result, if any other interpretation is fairly to be deduced from its provisions. It is not to be presumed that a beneficent statute like this, which was designed to restore to the pursuits of trade and business, for the benefit of the whole country, energies which have been crippled by misfortune, is so hampered in its operation as not to extend to the discharging of a simple contract debt which has been past due for more than six years. The provision in section 19, that "all debts due and payable from the bankrupt," may be proved, is broad enough to include all debts, no matter how old, for the recovery of which, but for a discharge under the act, the bankrupt can be sued anywhere within the territory where the discharge will operate, and no provision is found in the act which destroys the proveability of a debt because it is barred by the statute of limitation of one State.

These views disposed of the question presented in the certificate from the Register, without the necessity of deciding on any of the other points raised. But I ought to say that I am not satisfied that the setting forth of a debt in a schedule to a voluntary petition in bankruptcy can have the effect of destroying a bar which has come into operation in regard to the debt by virtue of a statute of limitations.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 30.

Before Leonard, P. J., and Sutherland and Peckham, JJ.

THE RIGHTS OF PETROLEUM COMPANIES—IMPORTANT OPINION.

John M. Otter, Respondent, vs. *The Brevoort Petroleum, Appellants.*—The following opinion in the above action was rendered by the General Term. It came up on an appeal from a judgment rendered in a petroleum case, and is considered important as involving nice questions of law regarding the rights of Petroleum Companies. It was argued at the last November Term of this Court, by Mr. Dennis McMahon for the appellants, and by Mr. Reuben Van Pelt for the respondent. The Court has now reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, as will be seen by the following opinion:

LEONARD, P. J.—The defendants authorized Geo. H. White, their President, and Wm. H. Lee, a trustee, to sell 4,000 shares of the stock of the Company for $2 50 per share, the par value being $10. White received from the plaintiff $1,750 on the 23d of August, 1864, and signed a receipt for that sum from the plaintiff in full for 700 shares of the capital stock of the Company, the receipt to be exchanged for certificates of stock on presentation to the Secretary. White signed the receipt "for J. G. Williams, Treasurer." This is a valid contract on the face of it, binding the Company to deliver the stock for which the plaintiff's money was received. It is said that public policy will not permit an incorporated company to sell its own shares for less than par. The facts are not before the Court to raise the question mentioned. It has not been made to appear how the Company acquired the stock. It may have been issued for property, and acquired subsequently by the company. Or it may have been forfeited stock for the non-payment of the subscription price. It cannot be inferred in favor of the defendants that the stock had not been fully paid up and afterwards acquired by the company. If it were otherwise I am unable to perceive any rule of public policy that requires the Court to relieve the defendants from a contract, otherwise without objection, binding it to the delivery of shares in its capital for a price below the par value. The contest in this case related to the non-delivery of 200 shares, a portion of the number mentioned in the contract. The company delivered to the plaintiff certificates for 500 shares admitting the validity of the contract only to that extent. When the receipt was signed by the President of the Company, the plaintiff stated that he had agreed with Mr. Lee to take 200 shares from him in addition to the 500 which he had agreed before that time verbally with the President to take and pay for at the price named. He stated to White that Lee had agreed that he should have 200 shares of the stock which the Company were offering to dispose of through the agency of White and Lee. It appeared that Lee was absent from the City of New-York where the business was transacted, and White, relying upon the truth of this statement, received the money of the plaintiff, and signed the obligation of Aug. 23, binding the Company to deliver the additional 200 shares claimed by the plaintiff. Lee was a witness on the trial as well as the plaintiff, and testified that he had not made any agreement to sell the 200 shares to the plaintiff. Upon his return, he had informed the officers of the Company that he had not made any such agreement as had been claimed by the plaintiff, and insisted that the shares so claimed had been taken by and belonged to him, the said Lee. The defendants accepted his version of the matter, and issued the shares in controversy to Mr. Lee.

It is quite clear, from an examination of the evidence, that there was no valid contract between Lee, either in his individual capacity, or acting as the trustee and agent of the Company, and the plaintiff, for the purchase or sale of the shares in question. There was no contract in writing signed by the parties or either of them, and nothing paid or received on account. As between Lee and the plaintiff, the contract was *nudum pactum*, and in no way obligatory upon either party. The statement made by the plaintiff to White, upon which he procured the contract for the additional 200 shares, was without foundation, and ought not to have been made. It may be that there had been a conversation between Lee and the plaintiff to the effect stated by the plaintiff, and the plaintiff may not have intended a fraud upon any one, but that does not strengthen the case on his part, although it may have the effect of relieving him from the charge of misrepresentation with a fraudulent intent. The agreement was signed by White under a mistake, at least, as to the fact of a sale made by Lee; and that mistake occurred by the erroneous statement of the plaintiff. The contract for that reason was not binding upon the Company, so far as it related to the 200 shares. The defendants were willing to rescind it, and tendered to the plaintiff the money received from him, but he declined it. The judgment rendered is for $6,948 64 damages for the non-delivery of the 200 shares at the highest market rate between the time when the plaintiff demanded certificates therefor, and the day of trial, waiving the specific delivery of the shares. This judgment for money damages instead of the shares, is claimed by the plaintiff, upon the ground that the defendants having issued certificates for the said shares to Lee, had rendered themselves incapable of specifically performing the contract by delivering the shares to the plaintiff. The rule stated is correct, but the fact has not been shown to exist, as claimed. There is no proof that the defendants had not other shares for which they could lawfully issue certificates to the plaintiff, if they were under an obligation so to do. In my opinion the judgment should be reversed and a new trial be had before the same referee, with costs to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Balcom.

THE LAST VERDICT OF THE YEAR 1867.

The Stuyvesant Bank vs. *Tilman.*—The trial of this cause and the deliberation of the jury occupied the Court until sundown of Friday. It was the last verdict rendered by a jury for the year 1867. The action was brought on a note made by the defendant, Tilman, to the order of A. WOLFE, and by him indorsed and passed to the plaintiff by way of discount.

The defence was usury, and the defendant testified that the consideration of the note was usurious, the rate of interest reserved by the indorser being 18 per cent. per annum.

On the part of the plaintiff, Wolfe and his clerk both testified that the only charge of interest was 7 per cent., and some accounts were produced which tended to corroborate this statement. The jury, after retiring, returned into court for instruction three times, and finally rendered a verdict for the defendant, and the Court granted 5 per cent. allowance.

F. B. Wightman for plaintiff; Titus B. Eldridge for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

JOHN BULL IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday afternoon a man named John Bull was brought before Commissioner OSBORN, on a charge of attempting to pass a $50 counterfeit bill on a woman, who gave her name as Phippany, in a house in Houston-street. The latter went out to get the bill changed, when she discovered that it was worthless. The accused was held to answer.

Before Commissioner Betts.

UNLICENSED TOBACCO DEALERS.

Two men who gave their names respectively as Miller and Van Arsdale, appeared before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, on a charge of manufacturing tobacco without a license, on the premises No. 8 Stanton-street. They were held to answer.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

During the year 1867 the Surrogate has granted 1,260 letters of administration, 1,009 letters of guardianship, 8 letters of collection, 50 letters of administration with will annexed, 443 final accountings and called to account 230 executors, 567 accounts settled, 272 special orders.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 31.

By Judge Leonard.

George Bunte vs. Minna Bunte; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. In the matter of the petition of Elizabeth W. Deen; order granted for $1,000 to pay debts, and an additional $50 monthly.

By Judge Barnard.

Skinner vs. Webb; order granted for a commission.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 31.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Hay vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company; motion granted without costs. Murphy vs. Lester; motion granted. Weidenfeld vs. Moses; motion granted without costs. Orth vs. Sutton; motion granted without costs. Brown et al. vs. Finn; motion granted. Rieny et al. vs. Savery et al.; motion granted. National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Ross; motion granted.

By Judge Barbour.

Swift et al. vs. Wylie et al.; extra allowance of $2,631 06 granted. Carter vs. Clarke; motion to dismiss the proceedings must be denied, with $10 costs to abide the ultimate event of the examination. Hawes et al. vs. Barr et al.; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk. Schulhoefer vs. Metzer; motion granted without costs. Adelsbergs vs. Schlesinger; motion granted. Leonard vs. Heydren; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of this motion. Hammond vs. Buluam; motion modifying order granted with $5 costs; defendants to have twenty days from Dec. 27, 1867, to answer. Lattin vs. Lattin; motion for reference granted, and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c., and report.

By Judge Jones.

Stewart et al., vs. Powers; motion granted. Hunt et al., vs. Rothschild; motion granted. Wallace vs. Meyer; motion granted. Casimajor vs. Sibier; motion granted. Tooker vs. Grant; bond approved. Schuster vs. Levet et al.; motion granted without costs. Merrill vs. Walsh; motion for a commission granted. Hart vs. Morehunt et al.; motion granted without costs. Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Jones; motion granted. Litchfield vs. Sale; motion granted. Benjamin et al., vs. Lynch, Sheriff; motion granted. Sibbersteen vs. Sachs; judgment for plaintiff with $10 costs. Herman vs. Newman; judgment for plaintiff with $10 costs. Root vs. Root; motion granted and referee appointed to hear, &c. Frommell vs. Heintze; motion granted. Shindler vs. Smith et al.; writ issued.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31, 1867.

$6,000	U. S. 6s. '71, R.	113
14,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	112⅛
1,600	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '62	108⅜
25,000	do	108⅜
10,500	do	108⅛
10,000	do s15	107⅞
24,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '65	105⅞
30,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New Is	108⅛
3,000	do	108⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '67. N. Issue	104⅞
12,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '67 New Issue	108⅝
200,000	do	108⅜
12,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	101⅞
7,000	do	101⅞
3,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	101⅞
132,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	104⅜
5,000	3d series	104⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c.	65
10,500	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅛
10,000	do	63⅛
48,000	do	63
15,000	do	63⅜
20,000	do	63⅜
5,000	do ....2d call	63¼
1,000	do	63⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	47½
7,000	Missouri 6s	99¾
10,000	do	99⅝
1,000	do	99⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	99⅞
1,200	Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	90
3,000	Quincy & Tol. 1st	70
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅞
2,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	103⅞
4,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	105⅞
5,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	77
60	Ocean Bank	103
10	St. Nicholas Bk.	105
50	Cent. National	101
200	Canton Co.	48
300	do	49
600	West. U. Tel.	35⅞
50	do	35⅞
100	do	36⅛
285	Pacific M.	110
200	do s3	110
100	do	110⅛
110	do ....2d call	110
100	do	110⅛
10	do	110⅛
100	do	110⅛
10	do	110⅛
300	Atlantic Mail	115
10	do	100
100	Adams Ex. Co.	77⅝
100	Boston W. P.	19½
500	do	19⅝
300	do	19½
65	Wells, Fargo & Co.	46
50	U. S. Ex.	78
100	do b30	78⅛
100	do b30	78⅛
100	do	78⅛
300	Mer. U. Ex.	38⅞
10	do	38⅝
1700	N. Y. Cen. R.	116¼
100	do s10	116¼
100	do ....swk	116⅛
100	do b10	116⅜
200	do b10	116⅜
100	do s30	116⅛
100	do	116⅛
700	Erie R.	71⅛
1500	do	71⅛
100	do b10	71⅛
200	do	71⅜
300	do	71⅝
100	Erie R. Pr.	73
400	Reading R.	95⅞
100	do	96
50	Mich. Cen. R.	107⅛
50	do	107⅛
100	do	106⅞
400	M. So. & N. I. R.	84⅛
400	do	84⅛
200	do	84⅛
400	Mil. & St. P.	46
6	do	45⅛
100	Panama R. ....x-d	290
33	Ill. Cen	132⅛
1200	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
200	do	86⅛
50	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf	69⅛
500	do	69⅛
1700	do s3	69⅛
7	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98
200	Cleve. & Tol. b10	96⅛
200	do s60	97⅛
200	do	97⅛
200	do	97⅛
300	do	97⅛
1500	Chi. & R. I.	92⅛
1200	do	92⅛
1500	do	92⅛
3000	do	92⅝
3000	do	92⅛
100	do b10	92⅛
200	do b20	92⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62⅝
100	do	62⅛
500	do	62⅛
100	Ind. & Cin.	60
36	New-Jersey C.	115
100	do	114
120	do	114
100	P. F. W. & C. s30	96⅛
900	O. & Miss. R.	28
100	do	28⅛
100	H. & St. J. R.	50

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63⅛
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	99¾
23,000	do	99⅝
2,000	Vir. 6s, new	42½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	51⅛
50	Pacific Mail	110⅛
200	do	110⅛
100	do ....2d call	110
300	West. Union Tel	36⅛
200	do	36
100	Bos. Water P	19⅛
100	do	19⅝
300	Adams Ex. Co	78
100	Mer. U. Ex. Co	38⅛
100	N. Y. Cent	116⅛
800	Erie Railroad	71⅝
50	Erie R. Pf	74
100	Chic. & N. W. R. s60	55
800	Chic. & R. I.	93
100	do	93⅛
100	do	93⅛
100	do	93⅛
100	do b30	93⅛
300	do	93⅛
300	Ohio & M. R.	28⅛
600	do	29

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Canton Co.	48
32	Pac. Mail	109
25	do	110⅛
400	West U. Tel.	36
300	do	35⅞
200	do b10	35⅞
600	N. Y. Cen.	115⅞
400	do b10	115⅞
100	do	115⅞
400	do c	115⅞
1200	Erie R.	71
200	Reading R.	95⅞
600	Mil. & St. Paul	46⅛
200	do	45
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf c	62⅞
100	P. F. W. & C. ....x-d	96
800	Mch. S. & N. I. R.	83⅞
500	do b3	83⅞
300	do	83⅞
200	do b10	83⅞
100	Ohio & Miss R.	27⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86
600	do	86⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol.	96⅛
400	Chic., R. I. & P.	91
300	do	90⅞
200	do	90⅞
300	do	90⅞
300	do c	90⅞
300	do	90⅞
1200	do	90⅞
600	do	90⅞
400	do b3	90⅞
200	do b5	90⅞
400	Chi. & N. W. R.	58
200	do	57⅞
1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	69⅛
100	do s10	69⅛
100	do b10	69⅛
100	do b15	69⅛
200	do	69⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex.	45⅞
100	Adams Ex.	77⅞
100	do	77⅞
100	do c	77⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex	38⅛
100	Quicksilver b30	21
100	Mar. Pref	13
300	Pacific Mail	110⅞
500	W. U. Tel	36
500	do	35⅞
800	do b5	36
200	do	35⅞
200	do b15	36
400	do b3	36
300	N. Y. Cen. R	116⅛
600	do	116⅛
100	do b30	116⅛
300	do c	116⅛
500	At. Mail	115
1200	Erie R	71⅞
200	do b10	71⅞
350	do	71⅞
200	Reading R	96⅛
200	do c	96⅛
500	do	96⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	46⅛
100	do b30	46⅛
100	do b3	45⅞
100	M. & St. P. Pf	63
200	P., F. W. & Ch. x-d	96⅛
500	do	96⅛
500	Mich. S. & N. I	84⅛
200	do b3	84⅛
500	do	84⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.	97⅛
500	do	97⅛
500	do	97⅛
400	Clev. & Pitts. R	86⅛
800	C., R. I. & P.	91⅛
100	do c	91⅛
400	do b3	91⅛
900	do	91⅛
500	do	92
500	do c	92
200	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	69⅛
1200	do	69⅛
100	do b10	69⅛
100	do s15	69
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	58

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.	49⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex	38⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	20⅞
100	do	20⅞
400	Pacific Mail	111⅛
200	do	111⅛
200	do	111⅛
100	do	111
100	West. U. Tel	36⅛
300	do	36⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅛
100	Mariposa Prf	12⅞
500	Erie R.	72⅛
200	Reading R. ....x-d	91⅛
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf	63⅛
200	Ohio & Miss R	28⅜
200	M. S. & N. I	84⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	86⅛
100	do	86⅞
100	Ill. Central R	132⅛
200	Chic., R. I. & P.	93⅛
300	do	93⅛
200	do b10	93⅛
1300	do	93⅛
100	do s60	92⅝
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf	69⅜
600	do	69⅛
100	do b10	69⅛
200	do b3	69⅛

TUESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The closing sales of Gold for the Old Year were at 133⅜@133⅞ ℔ cent. The rates of Foreign Exchange 110@110⅛ for 60-day Bills on London. The price of Money 6@7 ℔ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 7@8 ℔ cent. to the Merchants on prime short paper. The Public Funds left off 108⅜ ℔ cent. for the old 5-20s of 1862, May and November interest, and 108⅜@108⅞ for the new 5-20s of 1867, January and July interest. The other gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were firm on the Street after the noon dealings at the Stock Exchange. The California steamer delivered $1,111,740 in Gold and Silver Bullion and Gold Coin; of which $537,000 comes to the agents of the Bank of California, and $155,000 to Mr. BELMONT.

The Stock Exchange Boards took no part of New-Year's Eve as a holiday. The Brokers kept up the Afternoon dealings as usual, and the Railway market was active after a very exciting time last night and this morning in Rock Island Stock, which more or less influenced the spirit of the general dealings. The sales of this Stock to-day were at 90@89⅞@93@91⅞@92⅞@93⅞ ℔ cent.; the closing transactions showing a recovery of 2 ℔ cent. on the last sales of Monday night. It transpires to-day that the recent secret sales, under the direction of Mr. TRACY, the President, and Mr. DAVID DOWS, his colleague of the Board of Direction, for account of the Company, were to the extent of *forty-nine thousand Shares*, or $4,900,000, thus filling up the Capital from $9,100,000 to $14,000,000, and exhausting, at once, the authority and discretion of these gentlemen in regard to new Capital. The Corn Exchange Bank, the Banker of the Company, was a creditor at the Clearing-house this morning to the amount of $3,000,000, from which it is inferred that the bulk of the new Stock was delivered to the Brokers yesterday, although sold a week or two (or longer) ago, either by the use of Stock temporarily borrowed for the purpose, or on seller's option to deliver on one day's notice at any time in 30 or 60 days. It is not pretended that the proceeds of this new Stock will be needed for some time to come for the extension of the Road from Des Moines to Omaha, and the Money will probably be placed on call loan at 5 or 6 ℔ cent., the Company paying in the meantime at the rate of 10 ℔ cent. a year by way of Dividend on the additional Stock, which they can readily do at the present prosperous rate of earnings. There is a good deal of hard talk at the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street in regard to this large and unexpected transaction, which it would be useless now to repeat, and some astonishment expressed at the part that Mr. DAVID DOWS is made to play in it. As a Merchant, heretofore approved of all men, as of undoubted probity and the strictest sense of straightforward dealing, his present sudden appearance behind the angular machinery of the Stock Exchange strikes his friends as somewhat out of character.

After the late Boards broke up the Railway market was firm and active, and the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101⅞	Missouris	99¼	99¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108½	108½	Northwest	57½	58
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅝	108⅝	N. West Pref	68⅞	70¼
N. Y. Central	116½	117	Rock Island	91½	93½
Erie	71½	72¼	Fort Wayne	95½	97¼
Hudson	131	131½	W. U. Telegraph	36	37
Reading	95⅞	*91⅞	St. Paul Pref	64	63½
Mich. Southern	82¾	84⅛	St. Paul Com	46½	46½
Ohio and Miss	27¾	28⅞	Pacific Mail	110	111¾
Pittsburgh	86	87	American Gold	133⅝	133⅛
Tenn 6s, new	63⅜	63⅝	Bills on London	110⅝	110¼

*Ex-div.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	130	5-20 reg., 1867	104⅞
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868	134	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜
6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	108⅛	5 ℔ cent. regist'd, 1871	113
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅞	5 ℔ cent. coup. 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	105	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108¼	10-40 registered, 1874	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105½	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	105	7 3-10 2d series	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅞	7 3-10 3d series	104⅛
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	100½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101½
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	108	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99½	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c.	65
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	99	Tennessee new bds	63
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Tennessee 6s, new bds	55
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Virginia 6s, ex coup	47½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	100	Virginia 6s, n. b.	42
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	51
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	99⅝
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	88¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	99⅞
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	American Exchange	113
Union	114	Bank of the Repub.	111
Tradesmen's	133	Continental	105
State of New-York	105	Fourth National	100
Ocean	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	116½	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	116⅞	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	97
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	97	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91	Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. con. iss	94¾
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103⅞
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi 1st M.	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96¾	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	118	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	55
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Peninsula R. R. bonds	90
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87¼
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. E.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	85	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

We have heretofore intimated that the Vanderbilt Administration of the New-York Central Company will not trouble the Legislature or the Lobby at Albany to repeal or modify the two cents ℔ mile restriction upon passenger fares. We are now enabled to add that the new Administration have anticipated all attempts at legislation against the Road on the score of *pro rata* freight charges. Last week Mr. VANDERBILT, with the concurrence of his Board of Direction, put in operation a local tariff by which all points between Albany and Buffalo are treated alike, that is, by a gradating scale according to distances. Heretofore the points known as competing points, such as Batavia, Rochester and Syracuse, from whence a broad-gauge connection with the Erie diverges to New-York, have enjoyed over the Central greatly reduced rates from the intermediate stations; and this discrimination in years past has been the cause of what are known as *pro rata* petitions and bills and toll-bills at Albany. And the old Directors of the Central spend the money of their stockholders to oppose such legislation, thus affording a costly precedent to the late Board in attempting, at a cost of $205,000, a repeal of the two cents restriction upon passenger mileage. The present management, it is quite certain, will *not* trouble the Legislature upon this *or any other subject*; nor will they employ in their interest, or attempt to silence the opposition or bogus demonstrations of the Albany Lobby on any point connected with the running of the New-York Central Road. Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is too old a bird to be plucked after this fashion.

Among the New-Year changes among the Stock Brokers we notice that Messrs. SAXTON & RAYMOND admit Mr. J. L. ROGERS, late with Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., as a partner, altering the style of their firm to SAXTON, RAYMOND & Co.

We commend to the attention of New-Year investors in Bonds and Stocks, and especially of Savings' Banks, Trustees, Executors, &c., to the City of Brooklyn 7 ℔ cent. Bonds advertised by Messrs. JAY COOK & Co. These constitute a lien upon the entire corporate property and taxables of the city, including the Park, Water Works, Docks, Piers, &c., and the Bonds run for 50 years.

Mr. HOWARD LAPSLEY, of the New-York Stock Exchange, No. 13 Broad-street, has taken Mr. EDWARD M. COX into his house, his interest to date from the 1st of January.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during December was as follows:

Nov. 30, 1867—By Balance		$107,055,982 81
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$5,448,244 02	
On account of gold notes	8,181,220 00	
On account of internal revenue	544,872 58	
On account of three per cent. certificates	10,410,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	103,100 00	
On account of transfers	8,038,616 24	
On account of patent fees	4,525 65	
On account of miscellaneous	34,197,409 49	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	11,687,645 71	
On account of Assay Office	494,799 64	
On account of interest ac'ts	2,413,712 70	—81,524,145 23
Total		$188,580,128 04
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$70,372,508 50	
Post-office drafts	267,984 29	
Disbursing accounts	13,713,872 93	
Assay Office	290,073 23	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	1,428,753 23	
In currency	1,413,712 70	—87,496,908 88
Balance		$101,083,223 16
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$86,260,919 38	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	10,794,841 79	
Balance to Cr. Assay office	2,655,642 96	
Balance to Cr. interest acct's	1,371,819 03	—101,083,223 16
Receipts for customs in the month of December, 1867		$5,934,075 59
Receipts for customs in the month of December, 1867		5,448,244 02
Decrease in December, 1867		$485,831 57

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,074,337 06; total payments, $7,850,881 78; total balance, $101,083,223 16; the receipts include, for Customs, $239,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $652,000.

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1867:

Deposits of Gold		$490,000 00
Foreign Coins	$2,000	
Foreign Bullion	23,000	
United States Bullion	465,000	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		41,000 00
Foreign Coins	12,000	
Foreign Bullion	5,000	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	6,000	
United States Bullion (Colorado)	2,000	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	1,000	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	15,000	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$237,000	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	294,000	—$531,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$722,209 42
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		392,131 18

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company advertises its usual semi-annual dividend of five ℔ cent., payable on demand.

The Merchants' National Bank of Savannah, Ga., will pay its dividend of six ℔ cent. to New-York stockholders, to the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, of this City, on and after Jan. 2.

The produce exports, this week, have been to the value of $2,514,442.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1867.

SIR; In reply to your letter of the 31st of October, relative to some transactions of insurance companies:

First—That any written or printed words, transferring the ownership of a policy, either with or without the signature of the owner, require the same stamp as the original policy. The party who "makes, signs or issues" such assignment, incurs the penalty imposed for non-compliance with the law. This would apply to the party who writes the words which give effect to the transfer, whether an officer or agent of the company, or the owner of the policy.

Second—A general rule cannot be given fixing the stamp duty for all indorsements altering the conditions of a policy; some changes might require merely an agreement stamp, and others might constitute a new policy. It would be necessary to give a very particular description or a copy in order to determine positively their liability.

The transfer of a policy from one building to another should be stamped as a new policy. And in general, when a material change, such as a change of the property insured, or in the amount of insurance, is made in an insurance policy by erasures, interlining or otherwise, after it has been issued, the changed policy is a new contract of insurance, and requires a new stamp.

On the other hand a permit for builders' risk, or changing the terms of a policy in minor matters not essentially affecting its character should usually be stamped as an agreement.

With regard to open policies, a copy of a recent decision is herewith inclosed. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

S. P. GILBERT, Esq., Assessor Thirty-second District, New-York City.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	5	Barley, bushels	470
Flour, bbls.	5,317	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	550	Pork, bbls	965
Cornmeal, bags	3,942	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,634
Wheat, bushels	2,563	Lard, pkgs	750
Corn, bushels	58,598	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	310
Rye, bushels	314	Whisky, bbls.	259
Oats, bushels	4,220	Petroleum, bbls.	1,723

ASHES—Have been slow of sale to-day at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 11½c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb. Stock, to-day, 160,671 bags.

COTTON—Has been decidedly more active to-day, and has again advanced fully ½c. ℔ lb., closing with a marked tendency in favor of sellers. Not only shippers, but spinners and speculators purchased quite freely. The offerings of desirable grades have been very moderate, and holders have not been eager to sell at even the improved figures current to-day, as they confidently anticipated a further rise. The aggregate sales of the day have been 5,390 bales, including 2,564 bales to shippers, 1,465 bales to spinners and 1,361 bales to speculators. The week's exports of Cotton from this port have been 6,113 bales, of the currency value of $501,765, or equal to a trifle over $82 a bale. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for the outgoing steamers of Wednesday:

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	14¼	14½	14¾@15
Good Ordinary	14¾	15	15 @15½
Low Middling	15½	15¾	16 @16¼
Middling	16	16¼	16½@17
Good Middling	17	17½	18 @18½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts of cotton thus far this week	9,150
Receipts last week	19,999
Receipts preceding week	16,720
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	220,089
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	676,012
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	6,113
Exports since Sept. 1	128,783
Exports since Jan. 1	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	772,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	384,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	305,000

DRUGS & DYES—Business has been dull since our last; prices have not varied much.

Stocks in First Hands, Jan. 1:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Soda Ash, casks	300	2,500	5,500
Sal Soda, casks	1,500	4,000	1,500
Bi-carb. Soda, kegs	3,000	12,000	25,000
Caustic Soda, drums	500	2,000	3,500
Bleaching Powder, casks	1,500	1,000	1,500

DRY GOODS—Trade in nearly all wholesale branches is quite light at present; but desirable fabrics are generally quite firm in price, and, in several instances, held with increasing confidence.

FISH—A very light business has been transacted since our last, at essentially unaltered figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very fair request, for holiday times, and has been held with decidedly more firmness. Desirable lots of low grades have advanced 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl., and close with an upward tendency, on very moderate offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 30; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 10@$10 80; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 75 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 30
Extra State	9 50@10 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 80@15 00
Extra Genesee	10 85@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 90@16 00

Southern Flour has been quiet but very firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $9 85@$15 50 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 50@$9 60 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $6 20 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 10@$6 15 for Western, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 380 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $4 25@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request to-day, and has been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 85½; No. 1 Spring at $2 40; No. 2 Spring at $2 30, in store; White California at $3 02½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been fairly active at a trifle better prices; sales have been reported of 76,000 bushels at $1 41@$1 42 for old mixed Western, delivered, the latter an extreme rate for part of a load of very choice; $1 39 for do. in store; $1 35@$1 38 for poor to good dry new mixed Western; $1 29@$1 34 for Yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye has been very quiet to-day; small lots of State brought $1 80 ℔ bushel. Barley has been firmer, but inactive. Small lots of State were sold from depot at $1 88 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt was lightly dealt in at from at $1 83@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Oats have been held with more confidence, but have not been particularly active. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels Western, at 84c.@84½c. in store, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in good request at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 75.@87c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growth, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail, thus: New-York State—Common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@55c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern—Common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins—Choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans—Common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice. 40c.@50c. Yearlings, of all grades, 20c.@50c. Old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have attracted rather more attention, at about previous prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate request, and without material changes in price.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet yet steady, at $1 50 for Common and $1 85 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Spirits Turpentine at 50½c.@53c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 80; Rosin at $2 77½@$6 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—continue quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@1 05 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING WITH DEC. 30.—The market for both Sperm and Whale continues very quiet, and we have no transactions to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1867	41,713	88,477	921,344
Same time last year	36,113	73,103	841,200
Exports for the week ending Dec. 30, 1867	98	397	4,108
Previously	25,247	17,717	637,962
From Jan. 1 to date	25,345	18,114	642,070
Same time last year	9,205	496	525,950

—Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet, but steady, at 10¾c.@11c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16¼c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25¼c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@44½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with increased firmness, but has been very quiet to-day. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at $21 15@$21 25, closing nominally at $21 25 regular way; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $18@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. for forward delivery, including New Mess, January, seller, on p. t.; February, seller, at $22 62, and March, seller, at $22 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12c.@13c. for Hams, and 8c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon has been in moderate demand at full rates; sales 469 boxes at 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Cumberlands, 11¼c.@11½c. for Short Ribs, and 11c. for Long Ribs, ℔ lb. Lard is in more demand but at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in light supply and demand at 9¼c.@9⅞c. for City, and 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c. for country, ℔ lb. Beef is in more active request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 840 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand, including Prime Mess at $29@$34, and India Mess at $34@$38 50 ℔ tce.; sales 470 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 175 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for interior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.	
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46	@53
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43	@48
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42	@44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42	@44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40	@42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46	@50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42	@44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40	@42
Canada	25	@33
Canada Extra	35	@38

CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	15½	@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	12	@13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	8	@11

SUGARS—Have been very moderately inquired for at former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 340 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@12⅞c., and 450 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 14c.@16⅞c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 110,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¼c. 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12c.; 114,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9⅞c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, and 347 hhds. Kentucky have been sold at 6c.@14c. ℔ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in December.

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio	Md.	Total.
Stock Dec. 1, 1867—hhds.	20,264	522	19	25	20,830
Received since	301	89	..	..	390
Total	20,565	611	19	25	21,220
Delivered since	2,279	21	..	..	2,300
Stock, Jan. 1, 1868	18,286	590	19	25	18,920
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Dec. 1, 1867					5,226
Received since					268
Total					5,494
Delivered since					538
Stock in Brooklyn Inspec'n Warehouse Jan 1, '68					4,956
Total stock					23,876

Annual Statement.

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock Jan. 1, 1867—hhds	13,893	783	22	25	14,723
Received since	63,282	1,391	30	10	64,713
Total	77,175	2,174	51	35	79,436
Delivered since	58,889	1,584	33	10	60,516
Stock, Jan. 1, 1868	18,286	590	19	25	18,920
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Jan. 1, 1868					4,496
Received since					16,317
Total					20,813
Delivered since					15,857
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Jan. 1, '68					4,956
Total stock Jan. 1, 1868					23,876
1867					19,219
1866					35,050
1865					41,712
1864					23,948

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in December.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1867....bales	5,184	....	153
Received since....bales	4,717	....	699
Total....bales	9,901	....	852
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	3,373	....	195
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1868....bales	6,528	....	657

Annual Statement.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1867	10,729	150	2,740
Received since	46,495	169	2,192
Total	57,224	319	4,932
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31, 1867	50,696	319	4,275
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1868	6,528	...	657
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1867	10,729	150	2,740

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for the annexed:

Estimate of Stocks on hand here and in the Country.

	Cases.
Connecticut and Massachusetts, crop of 1865	5,000
Connecticut and Massachusetts, crop of 1866	14,000
New-York, crops of 1865 and 1866	4,000
Ohio	4,000
Pennsylvania, crops of 1864, 1865, 1866	6,000
Total	33,000

Estimate of the Crop of 1867.

	Cases.
Connecticut and Massachusetts	22,000
New-York	4,000
Ohio	15,000
Pennsylvania	4,000
Western States	5,000
Total	50,000

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal to-day.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active. For Liverpool there were taken 50,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steamer, at 6¼d.@6½d. ℔ bushel; 350 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 600 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 1,750 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℔ ton. For London, 500 boxes Cheese at 20s. ℔ ton.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Supervisors.

DEC. 27, 1867.

Present, HENRY SMITH, Esq., President, and Supervisors Price, Tweed, Roche, Fox, Willmann, Hayes and Herrman.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of the following-named, for correction of tax: Andrew Beiser, Jr., Caleb J. Camp, William G. Chittick, Charles Haas, Reuben Hoyt, Mary Moses, Henry Speer, St. James Church, William R. Travis, Welsh Baptist Church, (Chrystie-street,) George A. Wicks and W. H. Whitford.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of the Manhattan Gas Company, $286 18, for gas for office of Superintendent of Buildings; of WM. C. CONNER, $4,364 07, for services, &c., as County Clerk; of JAMES ROGERS, $73, for cleaning and repairing clocks for court-rooms; of JAMES A. MONAGHAN, $1,292 95, for repairing books in office of Receiver of Taxes; Comptroller's office, $150; County Clerk's office, $1,612 25; of A. OAKEY HALL, $3,852 33, for disbursements as District-Attorney to Dec. 31, 1867.

REQUISITIONS REFERRED.

For gas burners for the Register's office; for furniture for Coroners' office.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, with return of jurors personally summoned; from the Comptroller, transmitting his quarterly report of claims against the county; from Companies B, C and F, Seventy-first Regiment, that the rooms now occupied by them as an armory, corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place, be leased from May, 1867, to May, 1869, at an annual rent of $1,500.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To pay SARAH HERON $80, for extra service in cleaning chamber of the Board; that the salary of JACOB MESSER, attendant on the Supreme Court, be fixed at $1,200 per annum; to pay ELVIRA PURDY, administratrix of the estate of ELIJAH F. PURDY, deceased, $1,740 31, being the amount of salary due for the balance of his term as Supervisor, and while the vacancy remained unfilled; to pay widow of NATHAN D. SPENCER, late Clerk of Part 1., Superior Court, his salary for the month of December, 1867, he having been killed at Harlem Bridge November 28, 1867; that the legal adviser be requested to communicate with the honorable Justice of the Supreme Court, by whom was issued the injunction-order restraining the Board, as County Canvassers from canvassing the votes cast for the office of Supervisor at the November election, and to urge upon him, with all proper respect, the importance of a speedy decision of the questions before him, so that the said injunction-order may be dissolved, and the Board of County Canvassers be permitted to proceed and legally complete the canvass, and make the usual declaration required by the statute.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

To pay bills for advertising, New-York *Courier*, $185 95, that the tax on $5,000, personal property, assessed against JOHN W. HOWARD for 1867, be reduced to $2,000; that the tax on $4,000, assessed against MORRIS WALSH, Twelfth Ward, be reduced to $3,000; that the tax on $15,000, personal property, assessed against R. W. MARTIN, Jr., for 1867, be remitted; that the tax on $15,000, personal property, assessed against WILLIAM W. STONE and others, in trust, for 1867, be remitted; that the tax on $5,000, assessed on personal property against GEORGE A. WICKS for the year 1867, be remitted; that the tax on $5,000, personal property, assessed against JOHN S. AUGER for 1867, be remitted; that the tax on $10,000, personal property, assessed against W. H. WHITFORD for 1867, be remitted; that the tax on $150,000, personal property, assessed against WM. R. R. TRAVERS for 1867, be reduced to $50,000; that the tax assessed against St. James' Church for 1867 be remitted; that the tax on twenty-five shares of Fifth National Bank, assessed against D. D. T. MARSHALL, for 1866, be remitted; that the tax against REUBEN HOYT, for 1867, be remitted; to pay bill of A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney, for disbursements, ending Dec. 31, 1867, $3,852 33; bills of JAMES A. MONAGHAN, $1,792 25, for repairing and rebinding books, &c., in County Clerk's Office and County Bureau; that the bill of JAMES A. MONAGHAN, $1,292 95, for repairing and rebinding books in office of Receiver of Taxes; bills of INGERSOLL, WATSON & CO., $5,000, for furniture furnished for new County Court-house.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LILY OF KILLARNEY. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. H. C. Peaks, Mr. P. Bernard.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THUSNELDE. Mlle. Fanny Janauschek as Thusnelde.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE WILLOW COPSE. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

The Times To-Morrow.

The Times will be issued to-morrow morning, (Jan. 2,) as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices received in London are to the effect that the English captives in Abyssinia had been released by King Theodore.

In the rearrangement of the Austrian Council of Ministers, Prince Von Auensberg is announced as President of the Council, and Baron Von Beust Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of Prime Minister.

The Emperor Napoleon yesterday published a decree declaring that the Corps Legislatif for the ensuing five years shall consist of 292 members. The same document apportions the seats among the different departments of the Empire.

Adelina Patti is to be married to the Marquis de Caux, a member of the Imperial household.

GENERAL.

The workmen, nearly one thousand, employed in the railroad shops at Scranton, Penn., were yesterday notified that a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages would be made to-day. The shops have recently been working on eight-hour time. The proprietors of the Dixon Iron Works, at the same place, which employs about seven hundred men, gave a similar notice to their employes yesterday, and will also reduce the number of workmen by discharging many of the single men. The Lackawana Iron Company at Scranton recently discharged a large number of men, and will further reduce its force to-day.

John Redman, a prisoner confined in jail at Madison, Ind., while attempting to break jail on Monday night, was shot and instantly killed by the Sheriff. When the Sheriff entered the jail to lock the prisoners in their cells he was attacked by Redman, and at the same time another prisoner seized the key and attempted to unlock the doors. Thereupon the Sheriff shot Redman and afterward secured the other prisoners.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, charged with murder and arson, were yesterday examined at Hudson and fully committed. They are charged with having set fire to the house they occupied at Canaan Corners, thereby destroying their adopted daughter, on whose life they held an insurance policy.

Charles H. Parker, a railroad conductor, was murdered yesterday near Nineveh Station, Penn. One of his passengers, named Samuel Hull, refused to pay his fare, and when the conductor attempted to eject him from the cars, Hull stabbed him in the abdomen, killing him almost instantly.

A State Convention of "The Boys in Blue," of Pennsylvania, is to be held in Philadelphia on the 8th inst. for the purpose of nominating Gen. Grant for President. One thousand delegates are expected to be present.

While the steamboat *Henry Ames* was discharging her cargo of cotton at New-Orleans yesterday, her guards gave way on both sides. Twenty persons, white and black, were either drowned or crushed to death by the accident.

Archbishop Spalding lectured in Baltimore on Sunday evening for the benefit of the poor, his subject being, "Three Weeks in Ireland," suggested by his recent tour.

A Boston bank President has given over $12,000 during the past year to promote free public worship.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A resolution to pay the Clerks of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas $250 each for searching for lost naturalization papers was adopted. A veto from the Mayor was received of the resolution to pay Mr. Messer, an attendant on the Supreme Court, a salary of $1,200 per annum. A resolution to pay Joseph H. Toone $2,000 for services rendered the Board of County Canvassers was laid over. The resignation of Mr. Eugene Durnin, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board, was accepted.

The execution of Thos. Welsh for the murder of Patrick Tourmey, in Newark, on the night of the 4th of July last, will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Thursday of this week. The execution will take place in the main hall of the jail. The doomed man appears calm and resigned, but eats only one meal a day and says he sleeps but little during the night.

The total emigration to this port during 1867, as recorded last evening at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, was 242,738, being an excess over last year of 9,320.

In the matter of the Supervisors and the Election Canvassers, a further return was made yesterday to the Supreme Court, to the effect that the Board

From the annual report of the City Marshal it appears that the total amount received for licenses during the year ending on the 31st of December was $62,025 63. The amount received for permits for signs, &c., was $21,714 63. The amount of fines paid the City Marshal was $684 50.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday counted the votes cast for Supervisors, and directed the returns to be certified by the officers of the Board, but no declaration to be made as to which candidates have received the largest number of votes.

The Fenian Senate (Roberts wing) met last evening and accepted the resignation of President Roberts, and issued an address to the American people disavowing the recent enormities in England, ascribed to Fenian agents.

was in session and was engaged in the canvassing of votes, in pursuance of the order of the Court. This being the case, the Judge made no further order, but reserved his decision.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday, Chief-Justice Leonard presiding, in the action entitled George Bunte vs. Minna Bunte.

Cotton was much brisker and firmer yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally a shade dearer, but not active. Provisions were in moderate request, at irregular prices. Groceries were quiet. More extensive freight engagements were reported.

A Word for the Day.

If the happiness of the New Year depended on the happiness and prosperity of the year from which we have just escaped, we fear that to-day would be comparatively dull in every part of the United States. There is not much ground for exultation in the results we have inherited. Neither politically nor financially, neither commercially nor industrially have the last twelve months afforded solid satisfaction. The progress they have realized is almost hidden by the disasters they have yielded, and the sadness and disappointment derived from their experience.

The one earnest hope which prevailed last New-Year's Day has not been fulfilled. The Union has not been restored. The country, nominally at peace, suffers from many of the incidents of war. Ten States are still governed with the bayonet; the order which prevails being the "order" which "reigned in Warsaw." Advances have been made toward the reorganization of local government, but they serve rather to indicate alienation and division than the welding of interests and purposes, which true pacification implies. Time has intensified bitterness, instead of obliterating it, and diffused ill-feeling, instead of forcing it within narrower circles. The law has taken its course, but the Southern whites neither share its responsibilities nor concede the finality of its results. The progress reported is, therefore, partial and unsafe, if not mainly mythical. It tells of little actually accomplished, and indicates a void which only the reckless can contemplate with complacency. The reconstruction from which the white majority withhold both sympathy and aid hardly promises to be complete. Whether it last or not depends upon circumstances yet hidden in the womb of the future. But the fact that what has been done may need to be done over again in another way, should moderate our pride, and qualify our estimate of political success in the past year.

Delay in pacification has entailed disaster on every material interest. The South, desolate and depressed, has shown no sign of the recuperation which must precede national prosperity. Its great staple industry has been ruined. Its impoverished people help but little as producers or consumers. Its resources lie undeveloped, and the prospect of aid from the North, whether in the shape of population or capital, appears as remote as at any period since the war. The South, however, no longer suffers alone. The whole country feels the effects of its difficulties, and shares the embarrassments which add to the miseries of its people. East and West utter the same complaint. Manufacturing industry is at a stand-still. Enterprise is paralysed by uncertainty. Trade is universally dull. The year's profits have been small, and the business failures more numerous than at any period other than one of actual panic. The number of unemployed is unusually large, and all the time it is on the increase. The dead year, then, has left few legacies beyond bad debts. Its gains and gifts have been few—its liabilities and losses many and disastrous.

The retrospect is further clouded by the record of governmental folly and weakness. Congress and the President have waged a disreputable quarrel. The healing power of reconstruction measures has been impaired by the angry tone of the one and the obstructive policy of the other. Partisan politics have monopolized the Capitol, and starving industry and struggling trade have petitioned in vain for succor. Extravagant expenditures have gone on unchecked. An exhaustive taxation has been kept up until many industries have all but collapsed. The Treasury operations have devoted means wrung from the people to purposes which should be postponed to a more convenient season; and have aggravated the difficulties of commerce by subjecting the currency to dogmas and caprice. The sins of omission which are chargeable against Congress have been followed by sins of commission originating in the Treasury. These, combined, have contributed largely to the deplorable condition in which the New Year finds the material interests of the country.

We enter, then, upon a term freighted with responsibilities of no common kind. Duties evaded in the past press with increasing urgency in the future. The liabilities shirked last year come back now with a large accumulation of interest, so that the race to be run will be clogged with anxieties and conditions which call for more patriotism and statesmanship than have lately been displayed. The unsolved problem of reconstruction, with all its difficulties of race and interest; the plans of internal improvement which are essential to the success of a restored Union; the load of taxation, crippling all industries and crushing some out of existence; the necessities of trade and its demands for wise financial and fiscal legislation; the cutting down of expenditures in every branch of the Government, and their adaptation to the altered circumstances of the country—such are the tasks which devolve upon our law-givers—such the questions that await attention and adjustment in the year which begins to-day.

Its complications will not be lessened by the intrigues and struggles of a Presidential election. The immediate danger is the influence which this event always exercises upon the movements of parties, and the possibility of its warping the policy of Congress on the momentous questions before it. Our hope is that the honest opinion of the Republic will, on this occasion, elevate the Presidential question above the mire of partizanship and determine it on grounds eminently favorable to an improved general prospect. The chances of satisfactory legislation will be increased when Congress realizes the resolve of the people to hold it accountable for neglect or injustice. The grievances now suffered are too real, too wide-spread, too largely the product of bad laws and mal-administration to be borne patiently after the opportunity for redress fairly comes.

The Kings in Waiting.

And still the kings and potentates of the earth continue to come before us to see if it be not possible to make sale of their rights, powers and territories for a portion of the gold which we fortunate mortals dig out of our mountains, gather from our river-beds, and pick up in our gullies and gulches.

The Swedish monarch now advances toward us in the rear of the King of Denmark; and as he points us to the West India jewel of St. Bartholomew which has long glittered in his crown, he looks to us with hope and fear, to learn the prospect of our condescending to transfer it to our democratic diadem of glory. He expects in return for it a mere handful of the "rocks" which our California and Colorado miners are constantly sending us by the ship-load; and we need but give him our "promise to pay" to have him at once hand over that which until lately he would have fought for till the last armed Swede expired. Short distance behind the brace of royal salesmen now in waiting we see the dusky dictator Cabral anxiously watching his turn, and ready to rend in twain his garments or his country, as we may frown or smile upon his proposition to transfer the jewel of Samana to the already oppressive weight of jewels that other jewelers or jews are pressing upon our acceptance. While yet these three potentates are standing before us, and ere the smiling shadow of the triumphant Czar has fairly passed from our presence, we are informed that the last of the Bourbon monarchs left in the nineteenth century has also thought of offering in our market (the only open market in the world for sales of such magnitude) that Gem of the Antilles of whose possession her race has boasted since the days of Columbus. And other, and still others, of the enthroned monarchs of the world are known to be eagerly watching the progress of our negotiations with those already in waiting, that they too may in due time display their tempting wares before us, crying out, in the language of ancient fishwives, "Come and buy—come and buy." Not one of them but has possessions to sell—a large province or a little island, a nice bay or a pretty port, a region whose staple product is walrusses, or a town whose main industry consists in dodging earthquakes. Not one of them but knows we have unlimited quantities of that which he wants in return for his crown jewels, and not one of them but has heard with greedy ears of the huge placer of gold which we have kept concealed in the bowels of the Rocky Mountains until such time as we were prepared to begin the purchase of the world.

Well, we have but a word to say to all these royal gentlemen in waiting, and to all others who may privately contemplate presenting themselves before us for sale. You are all welcome! We may not at this moment buy all you offer us. We are not yet quite ready to extend our dominion to the Mediterranean, (as the Sultan of Turkey and the King of the Greeks have both been anxious we should do,) nor to the Baltic or the Spanish Main. We do not just now care about extending our power further than mid-ocean in the Pacific and a trifle short of half-seas-over in the Atlantic. Not that we are short of gold, or that we ever can be short of that which lies around loose over half our continent. But we don't wish to weaken the respect of mankind for the kings divinely appointed to rule the world, nor to destroy our own reverence for the hereditary descendants of the mighty ones of old whose strong arms were ever aching for conquest. It is true this is an open market, and all comers are welcome. But we must buy leisurely for fear you should jostle each other, and thus induce bystanders to make unseemly remarks and attempt to depreciate your wares. In fact, though the market is an open one, we prefer you should come to it singly, without rushing, and let each marketman wait till the case of his predecessor is disposed of. We believe that, on the whole, this course will be best for all parties; for though it may seem against the laws of trade, and though purchasers usually try to bring about as violent and heated a competition as possible, yet we confess we do not feel inclined to deal with you in this fashion.

His Majesty of Denmark is now before us! Let the King of Sweden bide his turn!

The Southern Constitutions.

The Springfield *Republican* is predicting that Congress will send back the Constitutions of some of the Southern States for amendment, on account of the proscriptive provisions which they contain. That of Alabama, for example, prohibits any man from voting who will not take an oath never to oppose negro suffrage. Such a provision as this is a simple outrage upon every principle of justice, and is as unwise as it is unjust. It will disfranchise a very large portion of the whites—Union men as well as rebels—and was probably intended to have that effect.

But we think the *Republican* is over sanguine in expecting any of these foolish and unjust acts to be corrected by Congress. The power of revising these Constitutions is reserved, it is true, but it is not likely to be exercised upon any very broad or liberal view of the public welfare. Congress reserved that right because it feared the Constitutions would not be radical enough; it is not likely to object to any of them that they are too radical or too proscriptive.

There is another fact which is perfectly clear and which indicates the action Congress is likely to take. The Radicals in the Republican Party intend that these Southern States shall be readmitted to the Union in time to be represented in the Republican National Convention, and in the next Presidential election, provided the suffrage laws they adopt are such as give assurance that their votes will be "on the right side." Through the agency of the Congressional Committee, the operations of the Freedman's Bureau and the secret machinery of the Loyal Leagues, it is believed the votes of every one of them can be secured for Judge Chase; and when this is made reasonably certain they will be admitted to the Union, whatever in other respects may be the character of the Constitutions they adopt. The grand aim and object of those who have controlled the action of the Republican Party since the war was closed has been to secure to themselves the next Presidency. There has scarcely been any concealment of this purpose; indeed it has been avowed as the sufficient reason for the reconstruction policy that has been adopted. And it is not likely to be abandoned or modified in the slightest degree, now that the time for its consummation is so near at hand.

If the sole object of the Republican majority in Congress were to restore peace and prosperity to the Southern States and the country, they would find a splendid opportunity of contributing to that end in a wise exercise of the power of revision which they have reserved. The new Constitutions of most of the Southern States are likely to be framed in the interest of special classes, and in an illiberal and proscriptive spirit. Congress ought to check this temper and overrule all such endeavors. But we confess we see no symptoms of a disposition on the part of Congress to act in this direction.

Very Foolish Work for a General.

Gen. Brisbin, now in Kentucky, has just published a circular which we trust has been seen by Gen. Grant. It is as follows:

> Lexington, Ky., Dec. 23, 1867.
>
> Officers and soldiers who served in Kentucky during the late war, and who know, personally, of murders and outrages committed by rebel soldiers and citizens in that State, will please forward information to me of the facts. Union citizens resident in Kentucky, whose friends have been murdered or outraged, will please correspond with me by letter. All communications will be treated as confidential.
>
> I desire not only to exculpate Gen. Burbridge from the unjust charge made against him, but to show to the people that many murders, rapes, arsons and thefts were committed by the rebels.
>
> JAMES S. BRISBIN.

If Gen. Brisbin really proposes to scrape together, gather up, and put before the world all the accounts of individual outrages during the war by the rebels in Kentucky, we shall see a library of revolting horrors larger than all the other criminal literature of the world. If he really sets about this disgusting business of collecting all the details and all the evidence of all the rebel murders, rapes, arsons, thefts and other outrages perpetrated during the four long years that the rebels carried on their revels on the "dark and bloody ground," he will himself be guilty of a greater outrage than the worst which he can record against the wickedest of Kentucky Confederates. He will stir up more bad blood than all the blood which the rebels shed in Kentucky, will add bitterness to animosities which are already ominously bitter, will inflame the desire of revenge for wrongs well-nigh forgotten, will sow the seed for future crops of all the crimes which he chronicles, and will inflict damage upon Kentucky for generations yet unborn.

We have been for six years surfeited and sickened with too true tales of rebel outrages. Glanced at merely in the hideous aggregate, they are enough to shock the manhood of America—to say nothing of its womanhood; but if now the disgusting details are all to be laid bare and exhibited by such means as Gen. Brisbin proposes, the public sanity will be taxed beyond endurance, and even Chandler, of Michigan, we should think, would cry out against it. From the nature of the war that the rebels carried on in Kentucky, individual outrages were doubtless far more numerous than in any other State—not even excepting Missouri; but we consider this no sort of excuse for again evoking their bloody memories from the graves where they have begun to rot.

What good does Gen. Brisbin expect to accomplish by the work which he has undertaken? Does he expect to increase the loyalty of Kentucky, or gratify the tastes of its people, or diminish their asperities, or make them more peaceful and law-abiding and neighborly? Does he expect to comfort the victims of outrage, or make the perpetrators ashamed of their career? Does he expect to elevate the public morals, or enlarge the growth of Christian charity? Or what high patriotic end *does* he expect to serve? If he only expects to "exculpate Gen. Burbridge," he will do it at a cost which it were better for the character and memory of both of them had never been paid.

The Bankrupt Law and the Statute of Limitations.

The decision of the bankruptcy case of James T. Ray, which we publish this morning, will be, we think, a surprise both to bankrupts and creditors, for we doubt if either of those classes have thought that as far as bankruptcy proceedings were concerned all Statues of Limitation were wiped out, and yet this is the practical result of this decision.

Under the English law the Statute of Limitations was held to be applicable to bankruptcy cases, and the decisions under that law were, as we see, cited by Mr. James, in his edition of our Bankruptcy act, without an intimation that any other rule might prevail under our law. But the difference between our system of government and that of England, shows itself here, modifying as it does in so many other ways, laws which would otherwise be the same. The English Bankruptcy act and Statute of Limitation emanated from the same authority and had the same extent of jurisdiction. Our Statutes of Limitation are all of them the creatures of State authority, while the Bankrupt act is the work of the United States. The extent of its jurisdiction is equal to that of all the State Statutes of Limitations combined, and if the bankrupt had lived long enough in each State, to be enabled to claim the protection of the Limitation acts of all, he might claim their joint protection in the Bankrupt Court. But till then, as the Court shows very clearly, the result of preventing a creditor from proving his debt, simply because it is barred by the Statute of Limitations of one State, is that the debt, not being provable under the act, is not discharged by it, and the debtor who thought by his bankruptcy proceedings to be freed from the burden of all his debts, would find that the moment he stepped across the boundaries of the State in which he lived, they would hang about him as they did before, without hope of relief, either from bankruptcy discharge or Statute of Limitations.

The result of this decision, however, is of more importance to creditors than to honest bankrupts. These latter will have to embrace in the schedule of their creditors all men to whom they ever owed anything which they have not paid. But if they do this, their discharge will be good against them all. But creditors who have thought to share among themselves the estate of any bankrupt, may find themselves compelled to share with other creditors, who could no longer have harassed the debtor by suit before the courts of the State where he resides.

This may in some cases tend to secure compromises outside of the law, and, if so, it will be no evil result.

MINOR TOPICS.

We grieve to record the fact that Wendell Phillips is becoming grossly addicted to cursing and swearing. A few evenings since he pronounced a very explicit and emphatic curse on conciliation, in contempt of a blessing pronounced upon peace-makers a good many years ago, by one whose authority is nearly as great as that of Mr. Phillips; and he now winds up a proclamation in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* by exclaiming "cursed be soul of Benjamin Franklin for persuading this people that the noblest of all human action is the saving of cents." This anathema is evoked by the public praise of the economy with which Gen. Grant is conducting the War Department. We are strongly inclined to think that it will take something more than these curses of Mr. Phillips to keep Gen. Grant out of the Presidency. The people do not share his hostility to the "saving of cents."

A lively discussion is now going on as to the political proclivities of Gens. McDowell and Meade, who have been appointed by the President to supersede Gens. Pope and Ord. About Meade we have the particular happiness of knowing that when Mr. Johnson first proposed to assign him to reconstruction duty in the South, he expostulated against it, on the ground that he (Meade) was an "awful Radical." As for McDowell, we know that the *Tribune* regards him as all right, and even the Washington *Chronicle* considers he will do. So far as our own opinion is of any value, we have nothing whatever to say against either of these officers, who seem to us excellent substitutes for those they have been appointed to supersede. But we must consider it singularly fortunate that the country has been able to settle at once the exact political bent of these two new functionaries.

The English are groaning over an increase of a penny in the pound in the income-tax caused by the Abyssinian war. This makes the aggregate five pence in the pound, equivalent to a little over *two* per cent. income tax; ours is *five*. The tax in England is imposed on the average income for three years, and all incomes on £100 or $500 are exempt. With us the exemption applies to all under $1,000. But our income tax is more than twice as heavy as the English, to say nothing of the taxes on manufactures and various articles of common consumption, in which they are more than four times as high. The day for our exulting over other nations in the matter of light taxation seems to have passed away.

The *Tribune* is very much distressed lest Gen. Grant's nomination and election should not be aided by such articles as the Times has recently published on the subject. We appreciate its anxiety, and shall welcome any judicious efforts it may make to supply the deficiency. There is one source of consolation in the matter: Gen. Grant's position with the people is such that he cannot be very seriously damaged by anything which any newspaper may see fit to say about him. Even the attacks which the *Tribune* now and then makes upon him, we venture to say, will not injure him greatly as a candidate; quite likely they will not do him any more hurt than an article in his favor.

Senator Sprague's speech, which we published a day or two since, commands attention, not only on account of its startling and sombre picture of our business condition and prospects, but the boldness with which it rebuked some of our pet follies. "The spirit of braggadocio and the brag of the American people," said Mr. Sprague, "has been their ruin." While we have been indulging in dreams of our immense superiority over all the rest of the world, other nations have been quietly undermining us in every department of industry, until there is not a single article of American manufacture that enters into the world's consumption. These are wholesome truths, and the more we reflect on them the better.

The London *Star* considers the prospect of our acquisition of the Danish West India islands a matter of high international consequence. It argues that in the case of a war between England and America, our possession of these islands "would entirely alter the balance of power which has hitherto existed" between the two countries. There is probably some truth in this, and yet we doubt if Americans should consider it a good reason for rejecting the annexation of St. Thomas and St. John. We have not heretofore paid much attention to the squabble about the "balance of power" which has agitated other countries, and we don't propose to pay much attention to it now; but if our new purchase will "entirely alter" it, we cannot see how we are to suffer by the alteration.

During the year there have been constant mutterings of war in Europe, yet it has passed away without any breach of the peace, if we except the little affair between Garibaldi and the Pope. Though a Franco-German war seemed at one time to be hardly avoidable, and though lately a Franco-Italian war has seemed imminent, yet diplomacy has thus far surmounted the difficulties in both cases. The grounds of animosity, however, remain; and if outbreaks are prevented for another twelvemonth it will be certain proof of Napoleon's extreme unwillingness to involve France in a struggle with either of the new Powers whose territory borders upon his.

The recent atrocities of the Haytians would seem to furnish a rather incomplete argument against their capacity for self-government, when we recall some incidents that have lately taken place nearer home—when, for example, we think that a white man was hanged and burned in Indiana, the other day, for stealing a gun, and a black man was burned at the stake in Alabama for assaulting a woman—when, within a week, the Chief Justice of New-Mexico has been murdered by a State Senator, and the District Judge of Alabama has been shot by a practitioner at the bar. The Haytians must certainly seem to us bad enough when we begin by assuming that we ourselves are saints.

We are pleased to see by the newspapers published in the various military departments of the Southern States that even the worst of the "military tyrants" in command there cannot be accused of interfering with the liberty of the Press. The leading paper published at the capital of Alabama speaks of the military commander as "Pope, the infamous political Radical swindler;" and yet Pope, though clothed with arbitrary powers, puts up with such language and such epithets as this every day from at least half the papers of Alabama and Georgia. Gen. Schofield has been spoken of in the same fashion by numerous Virginia newspapers, and we notice that a number of the Louisiana papers are not a bit less scrupulous in the phraseology they apply to Gen. Hancock. And yet the liberty of the rebel Press is not interfered with by these "irresponsible despots."

We wish we could follow some of our contemporaries in holding up such Democratic leaders as Pendleton and Vallandigham exclusively to the special contempt of all honest men, for their half-repudiating propositions about the national debt. But when we find leaders on the other side, like Thad. Stevens and Butler, propounding schemes equally discreditable and disgraceful, we cannot do so. These last named are far more culpable than the others; for the responsible Republican politicians of the country were constantly assuring the people during the war that the loans of the Government would be redeemed at their par value—that is, according to the fixed standard of values, which alone can be recognized with any assurance. To attempt to back down from this now is even more dishonorable than the conduct of the old Copperheads. We trust that the Republican Party will yet take the highest ground on this vital question of national interest.

"Spain, especially, may at once proceed to set her house in order" preparatory to losing Cuba. Such is the advice which is now given to the Spanish Government by the English and French Press, in connection with our treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas. When once the Americans get a foothold among the islands of the West Indies, it is but a question of time as to their obtaining virtual or actual ascendancy over them all. The ecclesiastical despotism and negro slavery which now curse Cuba will pass away; Hayti will be brought into order by American enterprise; Jamaica will revive again and be richer than she ever was; and all the "Happy Isles" will be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the universal genius of American republicanism. However Spain may be terrified at this prospect, we cannot see why *we* should be afraid of it.

France, we are constantly told, "created the Kingdom of Italy," and yet within ten years from that event we find Italy in deadly antagonism with her father (or mother?) and eagerly strengthening the ties of alliance with Young Prussia, so that the two may act together in case France should ever attempt to interfere with either. France points to this as a base example of Italian ingratitude; but it must be confessed that if a parent prevents his daughter from obtaining her dowry, and then delivers her over to the tender mercies of a political eunuch, it cannot be expected that she will be extraordinarily grateful.

Our fellow-citizens of foreign birth will now, no doubt, feel easy in their minds. The Board of Councilmen has concurred in the adoption of resolutions directing the State and City authorities to protect naturalized citizens abroad. An important question has thus been disposed of. Nothing remains but for the State and City authorities to act in accordance with their instructions. We have no doubt whatever that hereafter citizens, whether naturalized or not, will be as well protected abroad as—well—as they are in New-York. Nothing in the world could be more satisfactory.

If it were not for a few earthquakes, railroad accidents, murders, boiler explosions and such like, we should be tempted to think that the millennium was at hand. Only think of an army contractor being sentenced to five years of penal servitude for attempting to swindle the English Government in some matter relating to the Abyssinian Expedition! Attempting, mind you, not succeeding. There's the rub:

> Treason doth never prosper, for the reason,
> That if it prosper none dare call it treason.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre—Mme. Ristori.

Mme. Ristori has reappeared at the French Theatre in her remarkably effective character of *Marie Antoinette*. On Monday evening the audience was quite large and very earnest in its applause, and the artists engaged in the performance gave their different personations as if thoroughly alive to the interest which that applause betokened. Indeed, players and audience seemed so happily fitted to each others moods, in giving and receiving entertainment, that they formed "a charming mosaic," to quote the words of one very appreciative lady present. In the later acts of the play, those in which the Queen's anguish is exhibited at the threatened separation from her son, and in the prison, parting with *Louis*, Mme. Ristori's influence was felt more supremely than ever, and much more decidedly than in the declamatory scenes. This is because there is more sympathy felt for the sorrowing mother and wife, than for the tempestuous queen. Tears are always more potent than tongue, and what may be refused to a woman's angry outcry is sure to be yielded up before her weeping meekness. Sig. Bozzo's *King* maintains its previous excellence of deportment as well as declamation. It is something, after all, to find yourself in the presence of a tragedian who does not brandish his voice at you like a sword, nor scowl at you like Nero. A leading virtue in Sig. Bozzo, and also in Sigs. Glech (*Lafayette*) and Mancini (*Provence*,) is that neither of them fall into the vulgar habit of endeavoring to supply a deficiency of feeling by a superfluity of gestures or excessive action of the lungs. Sig. Bozzo "uses all gently," and his tragedy, if not profoundly impassioned, is generally both spirited and graceful. Giacometti's play is represented more perfectly now in regard to scenery than ever. Two new paintings ordered in Paris have arrived, and are added to the rest of the very picturesque sets. Mme. Ristori will appear in this piece on Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Saturday at a *matinée*.

Broadway Theatre—Mrs. Bowers in "Mary Stuart."

The New-Year preparations in domestic circles are interfering with the prosperity of theatres somewhat, and explain, probably, the causes for the light audience which gathered to see Mr. Falconer's drama of "Mary Stuart," produced at the Broadway Theatre Monday evening. This new adaptation of a much-used theme has been especially prepared for Mrs. Bowers, and it is claimed that the dramatist has "harmoniously" combined the works of Scott and Schiller illustrative of two widely differing epochs of Mary's life. We confess an inability to see the harmony. The choice of distant and independent eras, always objectionable in dramatic writing, is, in an emotional play—such as this proposes to be—inimical to harmony and destructive of interest. Mr. Falconer's drama lacks the self-completeness required to constitute a perfect play; too much is left to the imagination of the spectator and his memory; he is bewildered by the succession of new faces and strange characters, which affect him little more than the crowds passing in the street; he is astonished by significant preparations for events which never occur, and he is puzzled by the sudden occurrence of great events for which there has been no preparation. The incidents pass as flittingly as the reflections in a broken mirror, and the acts resemble leaves torn at random from the same book—relating indeed to the same subject, but with abrupt beginnings and "impotent conclusions." But this unconnectedness is the principal fault to be found with the play, many of the situations of which are powerfully conceived. The celebrated meeting between the two Queens, original in Schiller's play, is admirably reproduced; and in supporting this, the actress accomplished such a thrilling success in declamation as to receive a double recall at the end of the scene. Mrs. Bowers' performance is queenly and powerful throughout, and is only marred by those sudden transitions from the deeply tragic to the familiar tone and manner that mark her personation of *Lady Audley*, and which in that character may be proper, but scarcely so in the delineation of *Mary's* woes and trials. The smile of irony is powerful when discreetly used—but frequency destroys its effect. We are little impressed by the grief that is easily assumed and lightly thrown aside, and there is no terror in the passion which we know will end in a smile. Mrs. Bowers has an elocutionary fault, too, of playing in long "flats" for the sake of saving herself for sudden points. Nevertheless those points are very effectively made in "Mary Stuart," and those who see her will not readily forget her withering denouncement of *Elizabeth*, or her pathetic parting with the attendants. The support is not all that could be wished, but it is always considered harsh to find too much fault with the "little people" on a first night. Besides, this is the season of compliments, and if we cannot distribute ours upon the cast of "Mary Stuart" we can at least be silent after expressing the hope for better things.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

Last evening Mr. Dickens finished his third course of readings at Steinway Hall with selections from *David Copperfield* and *Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party*. The audience was, as usual, large and enthusiastic. At the close Mr. Dickens said: "Ladies and gentlemen, allow me, from my heart of hearts, to wish you a happy New-Year." To-morrow evening the fourth course of readings commences with *Dr. Marigold*.

The New-Year's Performances.

This evening, the ancient festival of New-Year's will be commemorated at the various theatres by the utter lack of novelty. The young 1868 is not considered worthy of special preparation among his hitherto worshipping votaries, the theatrical managers.

At Wallack's the drama of "Oliver Twist" will usher him in.

At Niblo's Garden, the "Black Crook" will salute the little stranger.

At the Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre, "Under the Gaslight" will cause his particular hairs to stand on end.

At the Olympic, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will delight him.

At Banvard's Museum, the Mammoth Cave and the "Willow Copse" will make him open his eyes and ears.

At Barnum's, 300,000 curiosities will distract him.

At the Circus the "Miser of Bagdad" and the great John Henry will give him his first lesson in acrobatics.

At the Bowery Theatre the "River Pirates" will give him the necessary whacks.

That is how little 1868 will be treated to-night.

In the afternoon there will be *matinées* to amuse him at Barnum's Museum, at Banvard's, at the Circus, at the Broadway Theatre, and at the Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre—where the beautiful sisters, Miss Sophie, Miss Irene and Jennie, and the accomplished company with which they have surrounded themselves, will receive the calls of their numerous admirers "Under the Gaslight."

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. John T. Ford, of the Holiday-street Theatre, Baltimore, gave the members of his company, and a large number of invited guests, an "Old-Year hop" and a New-Year welcome last evening at his handsome theatre.

By the steamer *City of Antwerp* on Wednesday arrived the Misses Montague and Egerton, ladies with a London reputation; they are represented as being most beautiful and accomplished actresses. Among other arrivals by the same steamer were the Hemming Brothers, long known as pantomimists at Drury Lane, Covent Garden and other London theatres. They are all engaged for the "White Fawn," shortly to be produced at Niblo's.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

John Rice, Esq., President of the National Bank of Georgia, at Atlanta, is in this city on his way South. Mr. Rice is a Northern man of large business experience, who, on the suppression of the rebellion, at once put a large capital within reach of the Southern business community. He is, therefore, qualified to speak of the condition of affairs there, which he describes as at present one of much depression financially, and of sullenness and general belief in the ultimate failure of reconstruction on the Congressional plan. Among the greater portion of the whites, he says, the removal of Gen. Pope at this time was especially unfortunate, because of the influence he was able to exert upon the Convention, and that he was exerting his influence to induce the Convention to frame a liberal Constitution, discard proscriptive or revengeful measures, and thereby secure an organic act which would be adopted by the people and at once accepted by Congress. A new commander, of course, cannot have a like influence.

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

A dispatch from Charleston states that Gen. Canby to-day issued General Orders No. 64, modifying General Order No. 10, by materially limiting the stay of collection of debts, revoking suspension of recovery for sale of slaves except on contracts subsequent to Jan. 1, 1863; altering rule respecting arrest in civil actions; rescinding General Order No. 25, which prohibited distillation of liquors; and parts of General Orders No. 62, regulating excise, and introducing a provision as follows:

> "The pilotage regulations now existing in the States of North and South Carolina are so far modified that on and after the 1st day of March, 1868, all passenger steam-vessels regulated by the laws of the United States, and carrying a pilot commissioned by United States Commissioners, shall be exempt from the compulsory payment of pilotage."

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Gen. T. W. Sherman, who is now stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., succeeds Gen. Meade in command of the Department of the East, and not Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, as has been erroneously stated. He is Colonel of the Third Artillery and Brevet Major-General, and ranks Gen. Butterfield on his colonelcy only, but the latter ranks him in brevet, and he was assigned to command in accordance with his regular rank.

EJECTION FROM ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The case of Assistant Attorney-Gen. Binckley vs. Major-Gen. Terry, came up in the District Circuit Court to-day on a motion which was granted to change the cause of action from a complaint of assault to a complaint of injury to real estate. The case, it will be remembered, grew out of the execution of an order issued by Gen. Terry ejecting the family of Mr. Binckley from an abandoned plantation in Virginia.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

It is announced that Senator Doolittle has prepared an elaborate speech opposing the Congressional reconstruction policy, which, it is said, will embrace prognostications of the platform of the Conservatives in the next Presidential campaign. In other words, it is expected that he will speak *ex cathedra* for the President.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, will arrive here to-morrow, to assist Gen. Sherman and other members of the Indian Commission, in the preparation of the report of their treaty negotiations with the hostile tribes on the Plains.

A SEVERE SNOW-STORM.

A cold, blustering snow-storm set in here to-day, and blows the old year out with sweeping gusts of wind and snow, giving promise that New-Year's Day will be true to its traditions in this latitude by being cold, wet and uncomfortable. But there will be no abatement in its observance on that account.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S CAPTURES.

In the District Court for the District of Columbia to-day, Hon. B. F. Butler asked leave to file a libel of information on the part of Admiral Farragut and the officers and men of the Western Gulf Squadron of April, 1862, to recover a bounty of $200 for each man under the statute, for the destruction of the force of the Confederate vessels in front of Fort St. Phillips and Fort Jackson, on the 23d day of April, 1862. He said that the superior force of the enemy's fleet might be shown from the records of the late Confederate Government in regard to the fall of New-Orleans, which was fully investigated by the courts of justice there on the trial of Gen. Lovell. The libel prayed for a monition to issue to all parties to show cause, &c. The Court directed the monition to issue, and made it returnable on the first Monday of February, 1868, after the usual publication of twenty days.

TENNESSEE.

Condition and Prospects of the State of Tennessee

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 6, 1867.

Tennessee, after a hard experience, is again clothed and in her right mind. Trampled over by contending armies, her fields desolated, her houses burned, and thousands of her sons killed, she emerges naked and bleeding from the conflict of civil war. Before it she had owned more live stock than all the New-England States together, but at its close in whole counties there was scarce a cow, or pig, or chicken to be found. The country was stripped so bare that many of the people would have died of starvation if the Federal Government had not given them temporary assistance. It is said that no quarrels are more bitter than those of brothers, and perhaps nowhere were the relations of social life so rudely broken by the war as in Tnenessee. Many of her elder sons had been with JACKSON at New-Orleans; and her younger ones under SCOTT and TAYLOR had carried the starry flag of the Union proudly over many a bloody field in Mexico. It was natural that thousands of Tennesseans should be intensely devoted to the national cause. On the other hand, many were by ties of blood and interest closely bound to secession. The result of this division was that every village and hamlet was the scene of conflicts, of outrages, of bloody reprisals. When the war ended there were still partisan and neighborhood and personal feuds to keep strife, and there were wrongs to avenge on both sides. The man whose house had been burned, his sons murdered, and himself hunted for months, could not easily look with calmness on the author of the outrages riding by on a horse that had been stolen from him. The great body of the people, with singular appreciation of the necessities of the situation, buried the hatchet, and concluded to let bygones be bygones; but in many localities a Union man could not live safely, and in others the families of Secessionists were forced to sell out their farms and leave. A good many men who had not been in either of the great armies, hoping either to avoid the imputation of cowardice or to find chances for robbery, were hostile to peace, and committed numerous outrages. The débris of war, the bushwhackers who, claiming some affinity with one or other side, scouted during hostilities outside army lines, and with great impartiality plundered alike friend and foe, were unwilling when peace returned to forego their license and plunder. The State Government was reorganized. Perhaps not altogether regularly, but on as good a basis as could have been expected. It was made by its Constitution to conform to the national will and the necessities of the situation. Slavery had been abolished practically by the war. The new Constitution ratified this fact. A contrary course would have been wholly impracticable. This, however, induced one of the most serious difficulties with which the new Government had to contend. It was a death-blow to the hopes of many whites that, in spite of the disruptions of war and in spite of Federal or military proclamations, they would again hold the blacks in some sort of bondage. Even good Unionists in many cases disapproved this ratification of abolition. A strong influence was henceforth opposed to the State Government, and this very opposition, on the one hand, compelled the State Government to seek the support of the blacks, and on the other drew the blacks around it. Step by step, the State Government has gone on securing to the blacks one right after another enjoyed by white citizens. It has not, perhaps, in all cases acted judiciously. It has, it seems, rather pushed the black forward than assisted him to rise. But the blacks own no land, or a mere trifle of it. They live precariously on odd jobs. They are ignorant, and advantage is often taken of their ignorance and their necessities. The State Government to sustain itself has given to them the virtual control of political affairs, since their votes decide who will and who will not get office. The result of the social dependence of the blacks on the enemies of the present State Government, and at the same time their political power, directed by secret clubs, has been an intensity of partisan bitterness unknown in other States. The great body of the white people of Tennessee look down upon the negro as their inferior, morally, intellectually and physically; but they regard the State Government as seeking to put the blacks over them, and to force intimate social relations. Of course, taxes are paid most unwillingly, or not at all; the negro is worse treated than he would otherwise be, and there is extreme unfriendliness to all Union men who coperate with the Radical Party. In some localities this unfriendliness has (while there has been no actual force) driven away Northern men who came here to find homes. Near Lagrange there were, two years ago, fourteen Northern emigrant families, but all have been crowded out except two, and they will leave as soon as they get their affairs settled to do so. There are not now in Tennessee one half as many men of Northern birth as there were two years ago. The feeling of dislike to the State Government was wide-spread. It was intensified by the fact that the framers of the State Government disfranchised many ex-rebels. This was done to prevent the new State Government from falling into the hands of ex-rebels or being mainly controlled by them in such a way as not to accord with the national will and Congressional policy. At first few secessionists cared about mixing in political affairs, but when the negro was advanced, they desired some means of checking him and of thwarting the State Government. Their feelings were stimulated by a kind of scorn of prominent Radicals, who, in very many instances, had been ardent secessionists when there was a chance for the rebellion to be successful. These things altogether necessitated extraordinary State expenditures. The waste of war had to be made good. The country, made bare and desolate by strife, had to be built up. The railroads, torn up and destroyed by contending armies, had to be reconstructed. While all this had to be done, the discontented who threatened to overturn the Constitution and seize the Government had to be repressed. It cost near two hundred thousand dollars to maintain a loyal militia to overawe those who threatened, and bring to punishment those who perpetrated, overt acts of lawlessness. It cost about $65,000 to rebuild the State Penitentiary. It required a large amount to pay the interest on the State debt, and it took just as much money to carry on the State Government as in the palmiest days before the war, perhaps more, indeed, since there had to be longer sessions of the Legislature and more cases tried in the Courts. The Radical State Government wished to do all in its power to develop the resources of the country. It invited immigration, it made liberal grants of charters for manufacturing and other purposes, and it loaned, to perhaps an extreme extent, the credit of the State to railroads that seemed needed, to favor the growth of its resources. If this is error, it is error more excusable than would be the opposite extreme.

It may interest your readers to know the condition of Tennessee at this time. Two years ago the State owed on account of turnpike roads, State Capitol and other things, $3,843,806 68; and on account of bonds to railroads, $13,222,000. Since that time there has been an increase of the debt from bonds to railroads amounting to $10,379,000, and an additional debt otherwise of $5,617,515 32; making our entire State liability, actual and contingent, $32,562,323 58, of which $23,601,000 is on account of railroads.

It was expected that the railroads would pay the interest on their bonds, but they have not been able to do so. They owed on Jan. 1, 1866, interest amounting to $3,732,343 10, which has been funded, and they owe about $1,500,000 of interest that has accumulated since. As the railroads fail to pay the interest on their bonds, the State has to do so, and this adds largely to the expense of the State Government. To be sure, the State can appoint a receiver on roads that don't pay up; but in no case has a receiver paid any money into the State Treasury, or operated the road to the advantage of anybody but himself. Next year Tennessee will have to pay about $800,000 interest on bonds, $1,691,166 66 of matured debt, $680,000 for ordinary executive expenses—making altogether $2,171,166 66. This is irrespective of schools, whereof the recovered fund and the taxes collected last year—amounting together to over $800,000—were spent last year for other purposes, and not a dollar for schools.

The whole taxable property of the State is a little over $300,000,000, and the revenue last year was altogether $1,637,277 05. The increase of taxable property is about thirteen per cent. per annum, and consequently our whole revenue will scarcely amount to $2,000,000. The State can doubtless borrow enough to get along if we don't have other expenses to meet. The State was supposed to have guaranteed that she would take for taxes the notes of the old State Bank, but relying on a technicality—since to do otherwise would have seriously embarrassed her—she refused to take the notes as agreed. Suit was brought to compel her to do so, and the case is before the United States Supreme Court. If it decides that Tennessee must take the notes, her whole revenue will have to be taken in that currency, which will be useless to carry on the State Government or or pay interest on the State debt, and as our people cannot bear heavier taxes, the State will have to borrow on bonds what she will need. She is now about to ask New-York capitalists for a loan of $400,000, to enable her to pay the ensuing January interest on the State debt. Surely they take too much of an interest in the success of the loyal free State of Tennessee to refuse the loan desired. Surely they will if necessary loan next year enough to carry on our glorious State, if the decision of the Supreme Court compels our Executive to take our whole revenue in old State Bank notes. Two or three million of dollars will suffice to carry Tennessee to, we fondly hope, firm ground. Thinking it absolutely necessary to expand a little further our railroad system and put in better order the roads now in operation, a bill has just been passed in both Houses to add about $4,000,000 to the State debt by loaning that amount of bonds to railroads. This will necessitate the borrowing of about $120,000 more a year than would otherwise be required. The generosity of our Legislature in this is illustrated by the fact that these roads now owe millions of dollars to the State. Some of the roads are not begun to be built, and some are to be constructed in other States. A few facts about the roads that are to be benefited will show the same point. The Winchester and Alabama road, with twelve miles of track and twenty-six graded, has already cost, for its whole length of thirty-eight miles, over $37,000 a mile. The Cumberland Gap road, with twelve miles in operation, has already cost $1,016,980 80, and now gets $200,000 more. The Southwestern road has not yet begun, but it is to get $10,000 a mile when it has graded thirty miles, and $300,000 of a loan now. The Mississippi Central road is to get $200,000. It now owes the State $1,311,349 40, and last year its interest debt to the State was $51,216 73 above its whole earnings. The rickety Mississippi and Tennessee road, with only ten miles of road in the State, owes $327,334, and is to get $100,000 more. The Tennessee and Pacific road is to get a big slice, but is yet without an organization. The East Tennessee and North Carolina road has got $150,000, but has never started, and now is to get another loan. The Huntington and Jackson road is to get a loan to run alongside another road now built. The Knoxville and Kentucky road, thirty miles long, owes the State $1,439,600, and is to get $800,000 more. Gov. BROWNLOW takes much interest in this road. The Knoxville and Charleston road, twenty years old, has about one mile of road built; has cost the State $618,000, and is to get $150,000 more. The Edgefield road owes the State $1,194,649 97; has been since 1860 in the hands of a receiver. No money has ever been paid to the State from it, and no report of its affairs is known to have been ever made, but it is to get $225,000 more. The Henderson road is wholly in Kentucky, and its management has made a solemn contract that for twenty years the track shall not go beyond Henderson. This road is to share in the benefactions. The making such liberal grants in the present condition of the State shows a confidence in the future, and marks our legislators as statesmen who through the mists and darkness of the present see in the far, far distant future our State freed from debt, and with a teeming and industrious population, a mild and healthful climate, a prolific soil, and inexhaustible mineral resources, taking her place among the leading States of our great free Confederacy.

PHILO.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Approaching Execution of Thomas Welsh, the Condemned Murderer.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

This afternoon, by permission of the Warden, Col. ADOLPHUS J. JOHNSON, your correspondent visited THOMAS WELSH, the condemned murderer, at the jail in this city. The time appointed for the execution to take place is Thursday next, the 2d prox., and the crime for which he is thus to suffer is the murder of a laboring man named PATRICK TOURMEY, on the night of the 4th of July last.

The circumstances of the deed, as established by the testimony upon the trial, are as follows: On the morning of the day in question the prisoner returned to Newark, where he resided, in charge of a boat belonging to the Morris and Essex Canal Company, with which he had just completed his first trip. After going to his home and changing his clothing, he started upon a sort of a frolic with a man named BERNARD FARLEY, a "hand" employed upon his boat. They called upon several friends, and in the evening spent the hours until 11 o'clock in various drinking saloons about the city, where they became grossly intoxicated. Returning homeward, shortly before midnight, they became engaged in an affray with TOURMEY, whom they met in the street, and during the altercation WELSH drew a knife from his coat pocket, and with it stabbed the stranger in the breast, causing his death almost instantly. The difficulty originated in an insulting remark made by FARLEY to TOURMEY as the latter passed by, whereupon TOURMEY turned around and struck him in the face. TOURMEY then attempted to strike WELSH, but the blow was dodged, and then the former clinched the latter, and threw him upon his back in the street-gutter, at the same time falling heavily upon him. FARLEY came to his associate's relief and endeavored to get TOURMEY to release him from his grasp, and just at this juncture the stabbing took place. Two witnesses who were passing at the time testified that from the position and actions of the parties they thought they were engaged in a general drunken fight, in which each one seemed to be beating the other.

There was some difficulty experienced in tracing the perpetrators of the deed, for those who saw the *melée* did not wait to know the result of it. In the morning early, a Police officer, in patrolling his beat, stumbled over the body of the deceased, which lay upon the outer edge of the sidewalk, where he had fallen after he was wounded. Near the lifeless man lay a felt hat, evidently not belonging to the deceased, for his was still upon his head. With this clue in their possession the Police set out to discover the whereabouts of the murderers. Several parties were arrested and examined before the magistrate, but there being no evidence against them they were released. One of the officers encountered, during his perambulations, a lad who informed him that at about the time of the killing he saw a young man going up the street in company with another, and that one of them, who was hatless, had a knife in his hand. From the description which was given by this informant the officer was led to suspect WELSH of the crime. He accordingly visited his father's house, where he learned that the son THOMAS had gone to Jersey City, with FARLEY, to draw his wages at the office of the Company which employed them. KATIE, a little sister of the suspected party, told the officer, in answer to his inquiries, that on the previous night THOMAS and FARLEY came home very drunk and laid down on the floor, where they slept until morning. She arose early and went upon an errand to a neighboring grocery-store, and when she returned told her brother, who had just awakened, that she had heard some one say that a man had been murdered that night in a neighboring street, and that the Police had found a strange hat lying near the body. "Why," she added, as she saw a bloody knife lying upon the table in the room, "How is this? Whose knife is this, and how came it to be covered with blood? Besides," she continued, as though she suspected her brother of complicity in the affair, "where is your hat? You didn't have any on your head when you came home last night?" FARLEY had arisen by this time and joined at once in the discussion of the matter. They recollected having had a difficulty with a man on their way home on the previous night, but were not sufficiently recovered from the stupor consequent upon their debauch to recollect distinctly all the circumstances of the affair. They determined, however, to secrete the knife, which they did by throwing it into the yard vault. The officer then searched for the weapon and found it, and when the parties returned to the house in the evening he arrested them both and conveyed them to prison. They were jointly indicted for murder in the first degree, and tried at the November Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when they were convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of January following. Subsequently application was made to Judge DEPUE, before whom they were tried, for a new trial, on the ground that the evidence did not warrant the jury in rendering the verdict. The motion was allowed in the case of FARLEY, but denied to WELSH. Soon afterward the former was allowed to enter a plea of "guilty of manslaughter," which was accepted, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

Upon being shown into the cell of the condemned I was surprised to meet a beardless, boyish-looking person who has lived to see only nineteen years of life, and those, as he informed me, years of hardship and temptation such as boys are not often exposed to. He is of short stature and light frame, weighing not more perhaps than 120 pounds. His face is that of a simple schoolboy, but almost devoid of expression, wearing certainly no appearance of a ruffianly or murderous nature. His dark brown hair was nicely combed back behind his ears, while his blue eyes moved restlessly about in their sockets, betraying an intense degree of nervousness, not unusual with persons similarly conditioned. He spoke freely of his crime, admitting his guilt, but pleading by way of mitigation the fact that he was drunk at the time of the murder, and did not know what he was doing. He said he felt as though there had been an unintentional partiality shown to FARLEY, who, though the instigator of the difficulty which led to TOURMEY's death, escaped with a comparatively light punishment, while he was compelled to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He eats but one meal a day and sleeps very little at night, but says he is not afraid to die, as he feels perfectly resigned to his fate. He is visited frequently by Father DALTON and the Sisters of Mercy, who minister to his spiritual comfort. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Essex County, yesterday, Judge DEPUE ordered that the execution shall take place in accordance with the spirit of the statute regulating the mode of inflicting punishment of death, and that it be carried into effect with as much privacy as may be compatible with the proper discharge of the duties of the officers of the law; that the Sheriff admit within the inclosure in which the execution takes place, only such persons as may be necessary to aid him in carrying the sentence of the law into effect, including the County Physician and such medical aid as he may select. Sheriff BUSH has made the necessary preparations for the execution, which will doubtless take place on the appointed day, as the Court of Pardons has refused to interfere with the course of the law.

R. R. S.

Rights of Foreign-born Citizens—Meeting in Toledo—Letter from Mr. Vallandigham—Speech by Mr. Ashley.

A meeting to consider the rights of naturalized citizens was held in Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday evening last. The first speaker was Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, who said that when we invite foreigners to our shores we are bound to protect them everywhere. Of what use, he asked, is our country's flag to a man whom it does not shield? It was for the people to decide in regard to these things. Let the agitation go on until the principles for which we contend become part of the laws of all nations.

Speeches were made by other gentlemen, and a letter from Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, avowing his sympathy with the object of the meeting, was read. It was as follows:

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1867.

To Messrs. John O'Neil, M. M. Goulden and P. H. Rice, Committee, &c:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 19th instant, inviting me to be present at a public meeting in Toledo, to be held on Saturday evening, the 28th inst., to condemn the illegal imprisonment of our fellow-citizens by foreign Governments, I have just received. While it would give me great pleasure to attend and participate in person, yet inasmuch as it is out of my power so to do, allow me to submit a few suggestions upon the subject of your meeting.

The point, if I understand it, decided by the English Courts in MEANY's case, is that one born a British subject, though naturalized by another country, may be arrested in Great Britain, and there tried, convicted and punished for words spoken or overt acts committed in that other country; and this upon the doctrine of perpetual national allegiance. In effect, therefore, it is held in England, that an Englishman or Irishman born, who, after naturalization here in due form of our law, may happen, as a Senator or Representative of the United States, to vote for a declaration of war against Great Britain, or for army, navy or supply bills in such war, may, if found at any time afterward in England, be there hanged, drawn and quartered for *treason* committed by such votes given in the American Congress. The simple statement of a doctrine like this, consigns it to utter condemnation here. And the question with us is not one of law, but of diplomacy, of statesmanship. The law of Europe is one way; the law of America the other. And the point has at last been reached when either Europe must consent to recede from her dogma, or America abandon her whole system of naturalization. By negotiation, by treaty, therefore, in the first place, I desire to see the old Continental and English claim renounced. *Nemo patriam exuere possit*, may be very good Latin, though not equal quite to Earl CHATHAM's *Nullus liber homo*, nor worth all the classics. Certainly it has authority and antiquity upon its side. But the world moves; and justice and right and sound policy are not to be sacrificed to a dead language, or a maxim which nations have outlived, and which in the cosmopolitan times of steam navigation, railways and electric telegraphs, land, submarine, interoceanic, ought to become obsolete. America cannot now abandon her claim to naturalize the citizens and subjects of other Governments. Her early settlers did put off their country. She is the offspring of naturalization. Her whole settlement, population and progress to this day, are a standing negative of the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Every citizen of the United States now is either a naturalized citizen or the son or descendant in some generation, of one who, at a former period was naturalized; and the only real "native Americans" among us are the aboriginal savages. The Constitution of the United States provides for naturalization; among our earliest acts of legislation were laws to carry out the constitutional provision, and our whole policy has been a persistent execution of these laws. To us, our doctrine is of daily, extended and vital importance. To Europe, her maxim is of but casual and most limited application; unless, indeed, she shall forbid emigration as to those yet at home, and, as to others, demand rendition, or by sheriffs and posses, or by fleets and armies, attempt recapture of her migrating millions, who, practically, have put off their native countries, to assume allegiance to ours.

Nor can the United States for one moment omit to extend the same precise measure of protection, at home and abroad, to naturalized and native citizens alike. And should all peaceable means fail, England, herself, by her present Abyssinian expedition, made up of fleet and army, with cannon, musket and sword, to rescue her subjects from unjust and illegal imprisonment, is now indicating, with sufficient clearness, the final means of enforcing the reciprocal right of citizens to receive, and the duty of Governments to give protection. But I am satisfied that if our Government shall become totally in earnest in the matter, and exert itself with promptitude and vigor, not only will the American citizens now suffering unjust and illegal imprisonment in foreign countries be set free, but the question itself, of international law, which for so long has vexed us, be finally adjusted by recognition of the doctrine and practice upon which our whole country and Government were founded.

This is not a Fenian question, nor a mere Irish question even; but one in which all naturalized citizens, in whatsoever country born, are concerned. To the German especially, whose Government demands of him military service, it is of great and personal interest; while every native born patriot must feel profoundly the duty of maintaining the honor and justice of his own country and government, which by conferring citizenship and demanding obedience, has in this most solemn form promised protection, speedy and absolute, to her naturalized as to her native citizens, all over the globe.

I write hastily, gentlemen; but whether a private citizen or in official position, I will maintain the soundness and justness of the sentiments which I have expressed.—Very truly, &c.,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Year's Transactions in Printing Cloths in Providence.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, Dec. 30.

The transactions in printing cloths during the year now closing, as reported each week in the *Journal*, amount to 2,668,000 pieces, a falling off from last year of 285,700 pieces. The highest price of 64 squares was 12½ cents, at the opening of the year, and the year closes upon about the lowest point—6½ cents. During the week ending May 4, the sales reached 129,000 pieces, the largest week's business of the year. Last week the sales were 95,000 pieces. The largest month's sales were in August, when 403,100 pieces changed hands. No sales were reported during one week in January and one in April. The price of 64 squares at the beginning of 1861 was 4¾ cents; 1862, 9 cents; 1863, 14¼ cents; 1864, 16¾ cents; 1865, 27 cents; 1866, 20 cents; 1867, 12½ cents; 1868, about 6½ cents.

The receipts of cotton during the year 1867 have been 120,801 bales, a falling off from the previous year of 15,144 bales. The price, which was 36 cents at the commencement of the year, is now about 17 cents.

Much of the wool manufactured in this State does not pass through this market. The receipts during the year have amounted to 82,267 bales, an increase over the previous year of 4,301 bales.

THE NEW POLAR CONTINENT.

Letters from Capts. Long and Raynor—The Names Suggested—Supposed Extent of the Land.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 9.

One of the most interesting items that we have learned from the whalemen, who have cruised in the Arctic Ocean the past Summer, is the discovery of extensive land in the middle of that ocean, which may yet prove to be a Polar Continent. The existence of this land has long been known, but owing to the impassable ice barred along its shores, of its extent and character nothing very definite has been known until this season. Baron WRANGELL, the famous Russian explorer, first communicated to the world the knowledge of its existence, as he learned it from the Siberian Indians, and it is simply marked on most Arctic charts "extensive highland." It should be stated that the past Summer has been the mildest and most favorable for whaling ever known by our oldest whalemen. One master says that he did not see a piece of ice as large as his hand till he reached the Straits, and even beyond that, up to 72°, the sea was generally free from floating ice. The weather, for the most part, has been exceedingly mild, with southerly winds prevailing, which has tended to melt the ice or drive it northward. As a result of the favorable state of the ocean and weather, the ships have gone further north this Summer than ever before, some having reached as high as latitude 73° 30′.

Capt. LONG, of the bark *Nile*, who seems to have examined the land most attentively, having cruised along the entire southern coast, has drawn a sketch of its appearance. It is quite elevated, and near the centre has an extinct crater cone, which he estimated to be 2,480 feet high. He named it Wrangell's Land, after the noted Russian explorer. The west point he named Cape Thomas, after the seaman on his ship who discovered it, and the southeast point Cape Hawaii. The names given by Capt. LONG are so exceedingly appropriate that we doubt not Geographical Societies of Europe and America will adopt them, and call this land Wrangell's Land. Capt. LONG has prepared for us an account of this interesting discovery, which we insert here:

HONOLULU, Nov. 5, 1867.

H. M. Whitney Esq.:

SIR: During my cruise in the Arctic Ocean this season I saw land not laid down on any chart that I have seen. The land was first seen from the bark *Nile* on the evening of the 14th of August, and the next day at 9:30 A. M. the ship was 18 miles distant from the west point of the land. I had good observations this day, and made the west point to be in latitude 70° 46′ north, and longitude 178° 30′ east. The lower part of the land was entirely free from snow and had a green appearance, as if covered with vegetasion. There was broken ice between the ship and land, but as there were no indications of whales I did not feel justified in endeavoring to work through it and reach the shore, which I think could have been done without much danger. We sailed to the eastward along the land during the 15th and part of the 16th, and in some places approached it as near as fifteen miles.

On the 16th the weather was very clear and pleasant, and we had a good view of the middle and eastern portion of the land. Near the centre or about in longitude 180°, there is a mountain which has the appearance of an extinct volcano. By approximate measurement I found it to be 2,480 feet high. I had excellent observations on the 16th, and made the southeastern cape, which I have named Cape Hawaii to be in latitude 70° 40′ north and longitude 178° 51′ west. It is impossible to tell how far this land extends northward, but as far as the eye could reach we could see ranges of mountains until they were lost in the distance; and I learn from Capt. BIVEN, of the ship *Nautilus*, that he saw land northwest of Herald Island, as far north as latitude 72°.

The first knowledge of the existence of this land was given to the civilized world by Lieut. FERDINAND WRANGELL, of the Russian Navy, (who I find, in 1840, was an Admiral in the same service.) In his expeditions from Nishne Koiymsk, in the consecutive years from 1820 to 1824, he obtained information from the Tschuktschi that in clear days, in the Summer season, they could see land north from Cape Jakan.

From the appearance of the land as we saw it, I feel convinced that it is inhabited, as there were large numbers of walrus in this vicinity, and the land appeared more green than the main coast of Asia, and quite as capable of supporting man as the coast from Point Harrow to the Mackenzie River or the northern parts of Greenland, which are in a much higher latitude. There is a cape a little to the westward of Cape Jakan, which has a very singular appearance. On the summit and along the slopes of this promontory there is an immense number of upright and prostrate columns—some having the appearance of pyramids, others like obelisks; some of them with the summit larger than the base. The character of the surrounding country, which was rolling, with no abrupt declivities, made these objects appear more singular. They were not in one continuous mass, but scattered over a large surface, and in clusters of fifteen or twenty yards, with intervals of several hundred yards between them.

While at anchor near this place, Capt. PHILLIPS, of the *Monticello*, came on board and drew my attention to a large black place on the slope of one of the hills, and said he thought it was *coal*. We examined it with the telescope, and it had a very distinct appearance of coal. It glistened in the sun, and appeared like a large surface which had been used as a deposit for coal. It was about one and a half miles in length and one-half mile in breadth, the country surrounding it being covered with vegetation. From 175° to 170° east there were no indications of animal life in the water. We saw no seals, walrus whales or animalculæ in the water. It appeared almost as blue as it does in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, although there was but from fifteen to eighteen fathoms in any place within forty miles of the land. I think the position I have assigned to this land will be found correct, as Mr. FLITNER examined my chronometer on my arrival and found it only one and a half miles in error.

I have named this northern land Wrangell's Land, as an appropriate tribute to the memory of a man who spent three consecutive years north of latitude 69°, and demonstrated the problem of this open Polar Sea forty-five years ago, although others of much later date have endeavored to claim the merit of this discovery. The west cape of this land I have named Cape Thomas, from the man who first reported the land from the masthead of my ship, and the southeastern cape I have named after the largest island in this group. As this report has been hurriedly prepared, I would wish to make more extended observations on the subject, which may be of benefit to other cruisers in this direction, if you will allow me room in your paper on some future occasion. Yours, very truly,

THOMAS LONG.

The next interesting inquiry relates to its extent. As near as we can learn, after diligent inquiry, no one landed anywhere on it, though several vessels coasted within a few miles of it. The southern shore runs a distance of about 100 miles east and west. How far it extends north is at present only a matter of conjecture.

Capt. BLIVEN, while cruising near Herald Island, north latitude 71° 20′, west longitude 175°, and distant about eighty miles from the southeast point of Wrangell's Island, saw the mountain ranges extending to the northwest as far as the eye could reach. He thinks it not improbable that it extends north several hundred miles. If so, it would appear to be of great extent, perhaps sufficient to be termed a continent. By taking a chart of the Arctic Ocean, and marking the land from the points named above, it will be found to lie about seventy miles distant from the Siberian coast. The straits between the two shores are usually blocked with ice; but this season they have been quite clear. Capt. LONG thinks that a propeller might readily have steamed far up north either on the west or east side of this land, and made full discoveries regarding its extent and character.

The following letter from Capt. RAYNOR contains some additional particulars relating to the northerly current past Herald Island, a circumstance noticed by several masters, and which tends to confirm the opinion that the newly discovered land extends some distance to the north. In the channel north of Herald Island the sea was clear of ice as far north as the eye could reach from the vessel that went farthest into it:

HONOLULU, Nov. 1, 1867.

MR. WHITNEY—*Sir:* In compliance with your request, I send a short account of a large tract of land, lying in the midst of the Arctic Ocean, hitherto but little known. This land has heretofore been considered to be two islands, one of which is marked on the English charts as Plover Island, which is laid down to the W. S. W. of Herald Island. The other is simply marked "extensive land with high peaks." On my last cruise I sailed along the south and east side of this island for a considerable distance three different times, and once cruised along the entire shore, and by what I considered reliable observations, made the extreme southwest cape to lie in north latitude 70° 50′, and east longitude 178° 15′. The southeast cape I found to lie in north latitude 71° 10′, and west longitude 176° 46′. The south coast appears to be nearly straight, with high, rugged cliffs and entirely barren. The northeast coast I have not examined to any extent, but it appears to run from the southeast cape in a northwesterly direction for about fifteen or twenty miles, and then turns to the north and northeast. I learned from Capt. BLIVEN that he traced it much further north, and has seen others who traced it to north of latitude 72°. I think there is no doubt that it extends much further to the north, and that there is another island to the east of it, say in longitude 170° west, and to the northwest of Point Barrow, with a passage between it and the land I have just described. My reason for thinking so is this: We always find ice to the south of the known land further to the south than we do to the eastward of it. The current runs to the northwest, from one to three knots an hour.

In the longitude of 170° west we always find the ice barrier from fifty to eighty miles further south than we do between that and Harald Island, and there is always a strong current setting to the northwest between those localities, unless prevented by strong northerly gales, (for in such shoal water as the Arctic Ocean, the currents are changed easily by the winds,) which would indicate that there is a passage in that direction, where the waters pass between two bodies of land that hold the ice, the one known, the other unknown.

I would add that the southwest cape of this island described above, lies seventy-five miles distant from the Asiatic or Siberian coast.

Yours, very truly,

GEO. W. RAYNOR,
Master of ship *Reindeer*.

Chinese Laborers in California—Gov. Haight's Views.

On the 5th inst. Gov. HAIGHT delivered his inaugural address to the California Legislature. In alluding to Chinese labor, he expressed his views as follows:

The subject of immigration and labor has engaged much attention in this State since the first organization of a State Government. Our distance from the sources of emigration, and the expense and difficulty of reaching California from the East and Europe, have prevented the increase of our laboring population as rapidly as was anticipated and desired; but while the increase of population will expedite the development of the resources of the State, it would not be wise statesmanship, in my judgment, to invite an immigration of Chinese or any other Asiatic race. Those races are confessedly inferior in all high and noble qualities to the American and European. It is the dictates of wisdom to seek the best material to populate a country. This course is for the highest good of the present and future generations. No man is worthy of the name of patriot or statesman who countenances a policy which is opposed to the interests of the free white laboring and industrial classes. They constitute the body of the people; they sustain free institutions; they carry forward our great public enterprises; they dig our canals; they build our railroads, cultivate our fields, explore the recesses of the earth in search of the precious metals; they fight our battles in war. It was their stubborn valor and self-sacrificing patriotism which in the late war saved the Government from destruction. Their welfare ought to be guarded with jealous care by statesmen and legislators, for it is upon them that we must rely for the preservation of the Government. An additional influx of Chinese, to compete with white laboring men in all industrial departments, ought to be discouraged by all lawful means. For the sake of some supposed advantage of cheap labor, such influx would inflict a curse upon posterity for all time. It would tend to discourage that immigration of white labors from Europe and the United States, which is our great need and desire. It would be a short-sighted and selfish policy on the part of men of capital.

Dividends Payable in Boston.

The amount of dividends payable in Boston in January, the *Traveller* says, is larger than in any previous six months, notwithstanding the reduction of nearly $1,000,000 in manufacturing dividends. The deficiency is more than made up by the increased capital of several railroads, the payments by Government and the City of Boston, and the unusual number of miscellaneous companies. The total footing is $10,320,965, and with the gold payments reduced to currency would be $12,149,157.

The railroad dividends are precisely the same as the previous six months—quite an unusual feature—and they pay well on the average, ranging from three to five per cent. The Boston and Worcester and western roads have been consolidated, and hereafter will be known as the "Boston and Albany Railroad Company." The stockholders in the Worcester will receive an extra dividend of $10 per share Feb. 1 in final settlement of the union.

Manufacturing dividends make a poor show, and though many were reduced in July last, a still further shrinkage has been inevitable at this time. This is one of the periodical lean periods of manufacturing, and those companies which were so lavish in their payments in the remarkably prosperous times of a few years past, now see that a moderate reserve then would have prevented many of the blanks at this time. The changes for the six months are: Chicopee, 9 to 10 per cent.; Cocheco, $50 to $40 per share; Douglas Axe, 8 to 5 per cent.; Hill Mill, 12 to 6; Jackson, 5 to 3; Lancaster, 25 to 10; Langdon, 20 to 10; Manchester Print, 4 to 0; Merrimack, 10 to 7½; Nashua, 5 to 3; Naumkeag, 8 to 5; Pacific, 12 to 6, and Washington, 5 to 0 per cent. The following have passed twice: Bates, Dwight, Great Falls, Hamilton Cotton and Salmon Falls. And these pay the same as last time: Androscoggin, Atlantic, Appleton, Contoocook, Franklin, Lowell Bleachery, Middlesex, Newmarket, Salisbury and Stark Mills.

The amount of interest to be paid in gold at the United States Sub-Treasury in Boston Jan. 1, will be fully $4,500,000—being materially increased by the large issue of July (1865-'67) Five-twenty bonds. The payments will be on the following classes of securities: Six per cent. bonds, due Dec. 31, 1867, 1868 and 1881; Oregon War Loan Sixes of 1881; Five per cent. bonds of 1871 and 1874; and the new issue of July (1865-'67) Five-twenties. Total interest about $24,000,000. The principal of the Sixes of 1867 (about $8,750,000) will be due Dec. 31, and payable in gold, making a total of some $30,750,000. Interest in currency will also be due Jan. 15 on $18,601,000 Sixes of 1895, issued to the several Pacific Railroads. In addition to the $4,500,000 gold payments by Government, the State of Massachusetts will disburse $157,175; City of Boston, $824,875, and City of Cambridge, $3,125; making a total of $5,485,175, or, reduced to currency, $7,313,567, with gold at 133, adding nearly two millions to the footings as given.

A STRANGE MARRIAGE.—Gentlefolks, as everybody admits, get married for all sorts of reasons; but there is surely something quite original in the notion of a housemaid catching a stray bachelor in order to marry him with all speed at eight o'clock in the morning, and thus to secure a legacy which would be lost if she waited till half-past nine. Yet such was the proceeding of CATHERINE ALLINGHAM, who 36 years ago was in service, and had for her fellow-servants MARY PEARSE and ELIZABETH PELLS. Now PEARSE was a woman possessing furniture and £20 in money, and from a mysterious desire to promote matrimony among her friends, she executed a will, leaving the furniture and £20 to the first of the two who should enter the marriage state, after which she shortly died. Upon this ELIZABETH PELLS at once took action to secure the legacy, and arranged to marry her "young man" on a certain day, at a certain hour, and in a certain church; but, unfortunately, she forgot to keep her secret. Whereupon the soul of CATHARINE was stirred, and having no "young man" of her own all ready for matrimony, without more ado she bethought herself that one Mr. THOMAS, whom she had seen once or twice, was a bachelor, and would at any rate do for a husband, so far as the furniture and the £20 were concerned. "Barkis was willing" to oblige the young woman, no doubt "for a consideration," inasmuch as the bride-expectant proposed that they should part immediately after the knot was tied; and when, on the 22d February, 1832, the happy ELIZABETH went into the vestry of Christ Church, Blackfriars, to sign the register of her marriage, just completed, her eyes beheld the signature of the false CATHARINE attesting her own marriage with THOMAS, and she saw in a moment that she had been "done." The termination of the affair is as prosaic as the commencement was farcical. CATHARINE never saw her THOMAS but once afterward, when she met him by chance in the street; and now she is dead, having made no will of her own, and her cousin claims to administer to her property as heir-at-law, the only question as to the decision of the Court of Probate arising from the difficulty of proving her husband's death. Such is the way in which the "marriage de convenance" of the drawing-room are imitated by expectant legatees in the kitchen.—*Pall-Mall Gazette.*

THE FENIANS.

Resignation of President Roberts—Address to the American People.

The Senate of the Roberts wing of the Fenian Brotherhood met last night at the headquarters, No. 10 Fourth-street, Gen. O'NEILL presiding. The resignation of the President, Col. WM. R. ROBERTS, was received and accepted. By this action Gen. JOHN O'NEILL, Vice-President, becomes President. The Savage wing has taken no action on the subject as yet.

An address "To the American People and Lovers of Liberty everywhere," was adopted. It alludes to the fact that the leaders of the American Revolution declared that the respect due to the opinions of civilized mankind demanded that they should place on record the statement of their wrongs, the efforts they had made to remedy them without effect, and the principles upon which they grounded their just right to resistance when submission had ceased any longer to be a virtue. Following this example, the Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood assembled at Cleveland in the month of September last, put forth in the name of the national body they represented, a declaration of the principles upon which the organization was founded, and the objects at which it aimed, and the Senate elected by the same Congress in the address recently issued to the Reformers of the English nation, have reiterated those statements, and placed on record the fact that between the people of Ireland and that of England there is no quarrel whatever. The address declares that England constantly endeavors to calumniate the Irish people.

But, it proceeds to say, while the nationalists of Ireland are prepared to face the hostility and misrepresentation of the British Government and its organs, they desire that the great American people, and every lover of freedom within the British Dominions, should understand their true sentiments and policy, and that no insidious enemy should be able to fasten on them the odium or responsibility of acts with which, as a body, they have no sympathy. In the name, therefore, of the Fenian Brotherhood, the Senate elected by their representatives as the body authorized to speak for them, hereby declare that the acts charged by the English Government and its hired scribes against the organization; to wit, the blowing up of the Clerkenwell Prison and consequent destruction of innocent lives; the firing of post-offices and gas works, which as instruments and appliances of civilization it is the interest of all to preserve; and the sending of explosive or deadly missives to individuals through the mails, are neither authorized, approved of nor encouraged by the authorities whom the members of the Brotherhood recognize; but, on the contrary, are regarded by them as the work of secret agents of the English Government, endeavoring to bring odium upon the national cause by the perpetration of crimes foreign both to the genius, the instincts and the religious training of the Irish people. The document concludes in these words:

We ask the world to judge fairly between us and our accusers. The Fenian Brotherhoods war not against the lives, liberties and property of their English brethren, but against the feudal tyranny which degrades human nature in England and Ireland alike; their efforts will not be wasted against the insensate walls of prisons, but directed to the overthrow of the political despotism which makes the jail and the gibbet the symbols and asserters of its power. They neither employ in their struggle the secret weapons of the assassin nor the torch of the incendiary, but resolve to face the issue of battle. Like men determined to be free, they commit their cause to the Almighty disposer of events and their own stout arms, their only motto, "Liberty for all," their rallying cry, "God save Ireland."

THE VERMONT SPRING WATER, remarkable for the cure of cancer, scrofula, dyspepsia, kidney disease, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles bearing the address "SAXE & CO., Vermont Spring, Sheldon, Vt." Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Adv.*

Be Sure and Call for

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COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 83 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Dr. Underhill's only Depot for the sale of his superb wines, the pure product of his Croton Point Vineyard—he makes no second quality—is at No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

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The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

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Notice.

The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn from the Bristol Line on the 1st day of January for a few weeks, in order that they may be renovated and put in thorough and complete order for the business of the ensuing year, when they will immediately resume their trips.

The performance of these steamers since they were placed upon the route, and especially during the past month, which has been unusually severe, has been most satisfactory. They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of weather, and the fact is now demonstrated beyond question that under all circumstances they are the safest, most comfortable and perfect steamers ever on the Sound.

This line having thus secured the universal confidence of the traveling public and the reputation for security so well established, it is not the policy of this Company to allow it to be diminished by substituting for a brief interval any inferior or second-class boats, especially at a season when the larger number of travelers prefer the land to any water route.

The transportation of passengers will therefore be suspended for afew weeks and the line covered by exclusively freight boats.

Two of the first-class fast Providence propellers will be placed upon the route, in order that there shall be no interruption in the transit of freight, and shippers may be sure of having their goods promptly delivered, as these steamers make quick time and are more certain of performing their trips through the ice than ordinary side-wheel steamers.

H. O. BRIGGS,
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NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

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People that make New-Year's calls find a cup of good coffee very exhilarating. Ladies who wish to please their callers in this respect should use "B. T. BABBITT'S Lion Coffee," warranted perfectly pure. One can in every twenty contains a one dollar greenback. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

Radical Restoration.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (NEW STYLE) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

DIXSON—HOPKINS.—In New-York City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Dr. Wiswell, of St. John's Chapel, EDWARD C. DIXSON, of Nevada, to FANNY, daughter of the late John Hopkins, of Halifax, N. S.

Halifax papers please copy.

DIED.

BARRETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, FANNIE, wife of William H. Barrett, and daughter of P. N. Haughwout, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

BROWNNE.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, ANGELINE, eldest daughter of Robert H. and Angeline B. Brownne.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday morning, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock, from No. 91 South 9th-st.

BRAITEAU.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, FREDDIE BRAITEAU, aged 4 years and 10 months, of scarlet fever.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his parents' residence, No. 31 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRAINE.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, JAMES WENTWORTH, infant son of J. H. and Annie H. Braine.

BLAIR.—On Sunday night, Dec. 29, at Ottawa, Canada, Hon. ADAM JOHNSTON FERGUSSON BLAIR, President of the Executive Council of the Dominion of Canada, eldest brother of Robert C. Fergusson, Esq., of this City.

DAY.—On Monday, Dec. 30, ELIZA, wife of Samuel W. Day, and daughter of the late William Gibson.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., near 6th-av., on Thursday at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

EARLE.—On Monday, Dec. 30, DANIEL THORN, infant son of Daniel D. and Esther M. Earle.

FARRINGTON.—At Newburgh, on Sunday, Dec. 29, JOHN B. FARRINGTON, son of the late E. Ward Farrington, in the 35th year of his age.

GREELY.—In Belgrade, Me., at the residence of his brother, after a long illness, Rev. GORHAM GREELY, aged 66 years, of Oakwood, near Jacksonville, Fla., formerly of New-York City.

MACKEY.—At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 14, SOPHIA, wife of John W. Mackey, in her 73d year.

SWEET.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, EMMA S., wife of Edwin S. Sweet, in her 26th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Geo. W. Smith, South 6th, corner of 5th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TUBY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, ELLA BLANCH, youngest daughter of William D. and Mary E. Tuby, aged 7 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at All Saints' Church, corner of Scammel and Henry sts., New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, at 12 M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 11:25 A. M; Stations E and F, 11:10 A. M.; Station G, 11 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR 1868.

PRICE REDUCED.

From every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation journals which sympathized with the Rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principles that Liberty is rightfully the birthright, not of all men, but of White men, that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is preparing to give ascendancy to this reactionary principle in our Government through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large or so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of THE TRIBUNE. They are political merely or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with foreign correspondence, farming intelligence, literature, &c., &c.

Nevertheless, in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentous issues of the Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1868, to clubs of fifty or more, for ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. That is to say, for $50 we will send, to one address, fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

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Five copies, to names of subscribers 9 00
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And one copy extra to the getter up of the club. Additional copies at same price.
Twenty copies, to names of subscribers $27 00
And one copy extra to the getter up of the club. Additional copies at same price.
Fifty copies, to names of subscribers $55 00
And one copy to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.
Twenty copies, to one address $25 00
And one copy to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.
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And one copy to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.
One hundred copies, to one address $100 00
And one copy SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE to getter up of club. Additional copies at same price.

These terms are invariable and cannot be deviated from.

This offer shall remain open for the entire month of January.

No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper but THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. But the next election must be carried for Liberty and Loyalty, and we mean to do our part toward effecting that consummation.

We believe that the circulation of half a million copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE during the coming year would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Republican knows honest Democrats, who need only to be undeceived in order to vote right in the coming contest. See to it that such are supplied with THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent.

Friends who propose to co-operate with us, please send us your orders as promptly as may be. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOMETHING PERMANENT.

One of the best means to advance Republicanism and achieve success in the approaching campaign is to scatter among the doubtful or dissatisfied voters of the country sound Republican newspapers. Let a New-York *Tribune* find its way every week for months into the home of an unprejudiced, fair-minded Democrat, and ten chances to one, but he is won over to a proper way of political thinking. If a newspaper is thrown in a man's way, he will read it whatever its politics, and the quiet of a man's home is far more favorable to the formation of correct opinions, than the hurly-burly of the hustings. A rousing political speech appeals to a man's emotional element as often as to his judgment, and its effects are often ephemeral, but the quiet argument and unanswerable facts of the newspapers are slowly and calmly read, and sink into the mind as food for thought and meditation, the germ often of corrected and more elevated sentiments and enlarged views. The power of the Press in shaping the politics of the country has of late years been fully acknowledged, and the number of documents, speeches, and newspapers circulated regularly and gratuitously among the people is wonderful. In many parts of the country it is a settled custom for the influential, moneyed, and active members of a political party to subscribe for large numbers of leading and reliable journals to be sent regularly to voters who are known to be of opposite political views, or are on the fence, and where the custom is followed it is known to have a beneficial influence upon elections. We see that this plan is being adopted already for influencing the coming canvass, and large numbers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE are weekly finding their way into the homes of persons who wonder where they come from or who pays for them. There are but few, no matter what their politics might be, who would look upon such a visitor as unwelcome or refuse to read it, and the chances would be largely in favor of beneficial results from such a course.

It is suggested that a number of our citizens contribute to the formation of a fund for the purchase and distribution of a package of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, or some other good and reliable paper, among doubtful or dissatisfied voters in Delaware County during the coming campaign, and in order that it may be done as soon as possible, those desiring to contribute to this worthy object will report at once to Mr. J. C. Eller, at Cassady's drug-store, or to the editor of the *Times*. One hundred persons contributing $1 each to the fund will supply a large number of persons with a good paper throughout the campaign, and work much good beyond a doubt. Republicans, step forward at once with your greenbacks, and prove your sincerity by your works.—*Times, Muncie, Ind.*

In this connection we add the following extract from the *Missouri Democrat*:

"There has been issued an address to the Democrats of Missouri, from 'The Democratic Association of the City and County of St. Louis,' imploring the country brethren to organize, form clubs, distribute documents and otherwise labor to overcome the existing Radical majority. We hope that the suggestion will not be lost upon the Radicals. Though recent elections should not discourage them, they show the necessity of work and thorough organization and hearty and energetic co-operation, in order to make victory certain. In one direction, work may be done far more effectively now than it can be at a later day. We mean in extending the circulation of good Radical newspapers. We do not desire to see this effort directed to the advantage of this or any other paper especially. As a business enterprise, the *Democrat* can take care of itself, and if not a single subscriber should be added to our list by the efforts of Radical committees and clubs, we should nevertheless urge the circulation of Radical papers as the most effective method in which any committee can influence public opinion. Every committee or club will choose what paper it pleases, or leave the doubtful voters themselves to choose; the essential object will be secured if any good Radical paper is selected, and there are plenty of them that can be relied upon. But fifty dollars spent in this way at once will be worth in actual result more than five hundred spent in the ordinary expenses of a heated campaign. Only to secure the best results there should be no delay. The opinions of men are already forming. Impressions will soon have been produced which all the documents, speeches and newspapers in the world cannot remove after the excitement of the contest begins.

We therefore earnestly recommend the immediate organization of Radical clubs, the appointment of working committees to ascertain the names of voters who may be reached by proper effort, and the raising of money to pay the cost of supplying good Radical papers to those who will read them. Any such paper will doubtless make with a committee as favorable terms as it possibly can. With united and energetic effort in this direction, clubs can be formed within a month in every part of the State, and at least 30,000 voters can be induced to receive and read papers in which the news of the day will be fairly and fully presented, with ample justification of the position of the Radical Party. The effort which we suggest is no new thing. It has been made in other States with the most surprising results. The Democrats realize its importance, and no small share of their recent successes was due to earnest endeavors to extend the circulation of strong Democratic papers in certain States more than a year ago. But they borrow the idea from their opponents. In the earlier days of the Republican Party, when it was struggling to win power, a great deal was accomplished by just such efforts. The enormous circulation then attained by THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE in certain States was followed by astonishing Republican majorities in those same localities."

IN PRESS AND WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED.
THE TWO
PRIZE ESSAYS
($500 each)
OF THE
AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 419 AND 421 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ON THE
PHYSICAL INDICATIONS
OF
LONGEVITY,
WRITTEN BY
J. V. C. SMITH, M. D., of Boston,
AND
J. H. GRISCOM, M. D., of New-York.
Preceded by an exposition of the
LAWS OF FAMILY INHERITANCE, AS APPLIED TO LIFE INSURANCE,
And followed by an
APPLICATION OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE ESSAYS
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THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Report of a Special Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Some weeks ago the Board of Officers of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the alleged frauds on the Internal Revenue, in the manufacture and sale of whisky. This Committee, which was composed of five gentlemen practically conversant with the whisky trade, have submitted the following report:

John A. Gano, Esq., President Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce:

The Committee appointed by your Board to report upon the frauds on the internal revenue, alleged to be practiced by those interested in the manufacture of distilled spirits, beg leave to say that these frauds are found to be open, unblushing and enormous. So great are these frauds, so scandalous the practices, that the question arises, if the law be justly administered, how can the continuance of such conduct be explained? The answer, we think, will be found, first, in the law itself. The tax upon spirits is so disproportionate to the cost of production, that it can never be collected. The present large margin stimulates dishonest manufacture; and, if all the revenue offices were filled by honest men, it is the opinion of many it would yet require an army, in so large a country as this, to suppress the hidden stills, whose product would speedily supplant that of the honest distiller. This tax is now, and always will be, a prohibitory tax upon fair and open business. Yet, while the demand exists for spirits, it will be supplied, and the fund of corruption increased beyond control.

Again we ask, has the Government shown a sincere desire, on its part, to do its duty, by the appointment of suitable persons to carry out the complicated machinery of internal revenue imposed upon the country? The major part of the exposures published throughout the country show, conclusively, collusion between the officer and manufacturer; and, in many instances, the position under the Government has been sought solely to accumulate fortunes by infidelity and treachery. This is truly a lamentable state of affairs. The honest man, who had shown a desire to fulfil the requirements of his office, found himself superceded and traduced by those whose schemes had been exposed; while others, drawing, nominally, a pittance as salary, soon acquired fortunes as truly astounding to the public as they were difficult of concealment to the possessor. That the law imposing a tax upon all distilled spirits has proved a failure, there can be no doubt. But whether the failure arose from an excess of tax levied, a want of executive ability on the part of the Revenue Department, or the total demoralization of the people, as to that high sense of moral obligation, so requisite in the true patriot and loyal citizen, your Committee cannot say. Yet it is the belief of all who watched the inauguration of the whisky tax, and marked the changes made from time to time, that it has been a fraud from first to last. Congress, in taxing stocks to be made, and not stocks on hand, demoralized the manufacturer, and forced him to become a speculator. The advance of the tax from 20 cents to $2 per gallon, by gradual steps, was but the cunning device of the speculator, by which he pocketed the profits upon his accumulated stocks without paying any tax to the Government—as all he held paid the lesser tax, while the price was enhanced by the higher tax, to be levied on all stocks that should be hereafter made, coming in competition with his own. Thus the whole machinery of the Whisky Excise law was adjusted to benefit the speculator, and not the Government. Who are responsible for such legislation? Not the people, for they sanctioned, as a financial necessity, that system of taxation which, if honestly inaugurated and faithfully administered, would not only have paid the interest, but gone far toward paying the public debt.

It would be idle to seek redress from any department in Washington so long as the present law exists, or the bonded warehouse system is adhered to.

Your Committee would therefore recommend the Chamber of Commerce to turn its attention to Congress, asking such modification of the revenue laws as will

1. Abolish all bonded warehouses, and collect the tax at the place where the article is manufactured.
2. Withdraw from all revenue officers such discretionary powers as may have been granted to them, of compromising with parties charged with fraudulent transactions.
3. Compel all parties, whose property has been seized for violations of the law, to stand trial of the merit of their cases before the Courts of the United States; and when convicted, to suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary, as other felons, and the loss of property so seized, which it shall be the duty of the Government to destroy.
4. Close the distillery or manufactory of such person so convicted, for one year, against the occupancy of any person pursuing the same business.
5. To alter the tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents per gallon.
6. Whatever may be the tax, that it shall be collected at the distillery, either by transferring the whisky, as manufactured, directly into the possession of an officer paid by the Government—to be returned to the manufacturer upon his paying the tax—or by compelling the manufacturer to place upon each package, before its delivery, a stamp equal in value to the tax.
7. With such modifications of the law, and the cooperation of courts in the rural districts, and Boards of Trade in cities, in the selection of revenue officers, it is believed the taxes can be collected, and the country relieved of that "nightmare" of dependency which has depressed legitimate trade in all its branches for so long a time.

Yours respectfully, James F. Torrence, Samuel J. Hale, John Gould, F. Andrews, L. T. Barr.

The Robbery of Government Bonds in Dorchester, Mass.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 28.

Eight thousand dollars in Government bonds was recently stolen from the fire-proof vault of the Dorchester Mutual Insurance Company at Neponset. An under-clerk, named ROBERT PRESTON, was suspected, and the case was given to the State police to work up.

Some of the detectives of that office have been on the watch for PRESTON since the robbery occurred, and it is thought that he has gone to Europe. PRESTON was employed by Mr. THOS. F. TEMPLE, clerk of the Company, and he has been missing since last Saturday night. The bonds were in the vault to which Preston had easy access, and he examined the boxes in which bonds were kept at his leisure, and having matured his plans, committed the theft. After he disappeared a search was instituted, which revealed the following deficits:

$4,000 in U. S. Seven-thirties, the property of E. A. PERKINS, of Dorchester, which had been deposited a few weeks previous to their abstraction; $3,000 in U. S. Sixes of 1881, belonging to the town, which had been deposited by Mr. TEMPLE, who, in addition to the insurance clerkship, occupies the position of town clerk, by order of the selectmen, who thought their safe in Town Hall unreliable as a burglar-proof receptacle; $600 in U. S. Securities, belonging to an estate of which Mr. TEMPLE is trustee; $400 in Seven-thirties belonging to the insurance company, and $25 in money.

The bonds were numbered as follows: 3 $1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881. Nos. 26,216, 26,217, 26,218. 1 $500 5-20 bond. No. 3,002, 4th series. 4 $100 7 3-10 bonds of July 15, 1865. Nos. 220,452, 220,453, 267,305, 267,306.

PRESTON, who belongs at the Lower Mills, is 27 years old, and has hitherto borne a good character. He made the acquaintance of a dissolute young female in Boston, lived with her a short time, and it is thought that both are now on their way to a foreign land.

The Whisky Conflagration in Cincinnati—Loss Over $500,000.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 28.

Our city has again suffered a heavy loss, from the burning of another whisky establishment, which makes the third that has been thus destroyed here within three months. Last night the extensive establishment of BOYLE, MILLER & Co., (H. J. MILLER & W. McROBERTS,) at Nos. 53, 55, 57 and 59 East Second-street, was totally destroyed, embracing, beside the building, a substantial five-story house, and about 5,000 barrels of whisky.

The stock of whisky held by Messrs. MILLER & McROBERTS was nearly all of the finer grades, Bourbon, rye, &c. Much of it had been in store for two or three years, and the larger portion of it 6,899 barrels, being still in bond, and on which the Government will fail to receive about $5,50,000 in tax. The loss of the firm in whisky is about $300,000, on which they had an insurance of some $200,000, divided among most of the Cincinnati companies, the New-Orleans Mutual, two St. Louis companies and two Philadelphia companies. Their distillery in the rear, valued at $75,000, was insured for $26,000. The building was the property of the estate of S. S. BOYLE, worth $75,000, and partially insured, the companies of OWEN OWENS' agency losing $18,000 on it. The total loss, exclusive of the Government interest in the whisky, is about $425,000; on which the insurance is about $280,000.

E. C. SPRAGUE, Esq., of Buffalo, has resigned the office of Register in Bankruptcy, to take effect early in January. It is generally understood that JOSEPH L. FAIRCHILD, Esq., will receive the appointment.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, FORTY THOUSAND TONS of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of bouquets and baskets of flowers for New-Year's at WM. FITZPATRICK'S, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PEW NO. 141, St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place. Apply to G. W. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y., third story, front room.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABLES and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108¼	108⅜	10-40 Cou.	101⅞	102
Coupon, 1881	112⅛	112⅜	Gold	133⅝	133¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	105	105½	June, 7.30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅛	108⅜	July, 7.30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105¾	May, comp'ds, '65	117¼	117½
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¾	106	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116⅛	116½
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108⅛	108¼	Sept., comp'ds, '65	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅛	108¼	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115½	116
10-40 Reg	101¾	102	U. S. 3 p. c. Cer.	100¼	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.
CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 111 Broadway; or
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RACINE TOWN BONDS
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
The coupons due 1st January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, in aid of railroads, (the Hanibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on presentation after that date at this bank.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.
J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK are hereby notified to attend a meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on FRIDAY, the 3d Jan., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider and decide on such measures as will provide for the immediate demands on the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.
COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., Dec. 28, 1867.
THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON THE scrip stock of this Company ($20 on each share) will be payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, on presentation at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JAN. 1, 1868,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
Free of Government Tax,
At the Company's Office,
No. 20 Nassau-st.,
New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

J. N. EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold strictly on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.
The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA LAKE and Yuba Canal Company, Consolidated.—At a meeting of the new Board of Trustees, elected by the Stockholders on the 18th inst., the following named persons were elected this day for officers for the ensuing year, to wit:
M. LIVINGSTON, President.
JULIUS BEER, Vice-President.
MARKS ZELLERBACH, Treasurer.
JACOB ROMBERG, Secretary.
JACOB ROMBERG, Sec.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1867.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868, on presentation at this office, viz.:
G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE McDERMOTT PATENT BOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 35 AND 37 CANNON-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Jan. 9, 1868, from 1 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL CO., OFFICE NO. 229 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE ten per cent. Land Grant, First and only Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank on and after Jan. 1, 1868.
H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1867.
NOTICE—JERSEY-CITY COUPON BONDS—The coupons on 6 and 7 per cent. Jersey City coupon bonds due Jan. 1, 1868, are payable on presentation at the Second National Bank of Jersey City and Fourth National Bank of New-York.
T. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 28, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE bonds of the MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY, payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January next, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, on the Special Mortgage Bonds of this Company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of New-York City.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SANDY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company, will be paid on and after that date at their office.
J. W. LESLIE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
ZENAS E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 ON THE Dayton and Michigan, also Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad bonds, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank.
F. H. SHORT, Treasurer.

NOTICE—STUYVESANT BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for directors and inspectors of election, will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, President.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 30, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January Coupons off, and pay $2 77 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January Coupons off, and pay $33 37 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 10th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 96 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1868	55,000
ASSETS	$255,000

DIRECTORS:
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
Levi Apgar,
D. Randolph Martin,
James Barnes,
Dudley S. Gregory,
John F. Pupke,
Martin Y. Bunn,
Edgar Pinchot,
John H. Holdane,
Chancellor H. Brooks,
Augustus Seeley,
Stephen S. Chamberlin,
Charles Spear,
William W. Owens,
John M. White,
Alexander Bonnell,
Robert P. Getty,
Charles H. Applegate,
Horace K. Thurber,
R. Cornell White,
Erastus T. Tefft,
Allan Hay,
Eben Sutton,
David Wagstaff,
James Flanagan,
James Wallace,
Christian H. Lilienthal,
Ephraim S. Dalton,
Adolph Eberhardt,
Charles B. Richard,
Timothy C. Kimball.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Monday, Dec. 30, 1867, the resignation of GEO. W. SAVAGE, Esq., as President was accepted, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to Geo. W. Savage, Esq., (who resigns to assume the Presidency of the International Insurance Company,) for his devotion to the interests of the stockholders, and the able manner in which he has performed his duties as President of this Company, and that this Board congratulate Mr. Savage upon the present prosperous condition of the Company, which is largely due to his efficient administration.

Subsequently, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and MOSES M. BRADLEY appointed Secretary.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.
IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS OF the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that on and after Jan. 2, 1868, bonds of the Loan of 1847 (act Jan. 28, 1847,) will be redeemed at this office on presentation of Certificates.
The latter must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.
Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission, and the bureau in which it was lodged, should be stated.
Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company.

OFFICE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., on and after 2d January, 1868.
B. E. SMITH, President.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of three and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, next.
The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d January.
By order, H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1868.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government, State and County taxes, from the profits of the current six months, has this day been declared, payable on the tenth (10th) January next.
Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th January, inclusive. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo.
J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox. JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
BULLS HEAD BANK—THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The usual Quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1867.—The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, next.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent., free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the Merchants' National Bank of Savannah, Ga., will be paid to the New-York stockholders at this office on and after Jan. 2 next.
F. J. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
2. For paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
3. For paving Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, with stone blocks.
4. For paving with stone blocks Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets.
5. For paving Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, with trap block.
6. For paving Hudson-street from Canal to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
7. For paving with Nicolson pavement Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
9. For building sewers in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West Twelfth and Gansevoort streets; in Eighth-avenue, between Jane and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street, between Perry and Hammond streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
3. Both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
4. Both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the blocks on the intersecting streets; also the north side of Canal-street and the south side of Spring-street, from Hudson to Renwick; also both sides of Barrow-street, from Bedford to Greenwich; also both sides of Grove-street, from Bedford to Hudson streets; also both sides of the streets intersecting between Christopher and Bank streets, inclusive from Bleecker to Greenwich streets; also both sides of West Twelfth and Jane streets, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-street; also both sides of Horatio, Gansevoort, West Twelfth and West Thirteenth streets, from Fourth to Greenwich streets.
7. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
9. Both sides of West-street and Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to West Thirteenth streets; also both sides of Little West Twelfth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues; also both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Jane to West Twelfth streets; also both sides of Hudson, from Perry to Hammond.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.
Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N16aw6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.
1868—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st January.
Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.
By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
Books in English, French and German.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 to $5,000, free of tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest same as principal.
JNO. McLEAN, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.
INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

PROPOSALS.

IRON FOR THE NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, Dec. 30, 1867.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Iron," will be received at this office until 1 P. M., the 7th proximo, for the following iron, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
83,989 pounds round iron, viz.: 6,998 pounds, 3-16 to ⅝ diameter, 10 to 12 feet long; 1,333 pounds, 11-16 diameter, 14 to 16 feet long; 40,662 pounds, 1 to 2¾ diameter, 16 to 18 feet long; and 34,996 pounds, 3 to 6 diameter, 17 to 19 feet long.
25,994 pounds square iron, viz.: 4,332 pounds, ¼ to ⅝ diameter, 10 to 12 feet long; and 21,662 pounds, ¾ to 3¼ diameter, 16 to 18 feet long.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the iron, (when awarded,) which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms to be had at this office, which will give further particulars for bidders.
GEO. P. PLUNKETT, Paymaster United States Navy.

ADVERTISING PANELS.—THE CENTRAL Park, North and East River Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office, corner of 10th-av. and 51st-st., for renting, with privilege of subletting, the advertising panels of their cars for the year 1868.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 21ST ult., in going from Wall-st. to the restaurant No. 118 Broadway, a WALLET containing a certificate of 100 shares "Erie Com.," together with a few small national bank bills and commutation ticket on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The above reward will be given and no questions asked, by addressing Post-office Box No. 555, Stamford, Conn., stating where the stock can be called for. The certificate can be of no use to any one but the owner.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 28, 1867.
$50 REWARD IS OFFERED FOR any information that will lead to the recovery of the Float and Stairs belonging to the dock at Fort Wood, New-York Harbor, which were carried away in the late storm. It is supposed that they drifted to somewhere on the Staten Island shore.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General and Asst. Qrmr. General.

$20 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY of a GOLD LOCKET, of rounded oval form, lost a few days since. Apply to Mr. JOHN FORREST, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 4.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of EWELL & CLARKE is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
J. N. EWELL,
CHAS. E. CLARKE, JR.
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
Mr. J. N. EWELL having associated with him Mr. JAS. E. REYNOLDS, will continue the stock commission business at the same place, under the firm name of J. N. EWELL & CO.
J. N. EWELL,
J. E. REYNOLDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between FRITZ MEERT & FRANK P. NASH, in the business of exchange brokerage, is now dissolved by mutual consent.
MEERT & NASH.
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FISHER, WILLIAMS & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.
A. A. FISHER,
C. B. WILLIAMS,
B. D. CLARK,
C. A. FISHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

The undersigned having formed a limited copartnership, under the firm name of C. B. WILLIAMS & CO., will continue the business of the late firm of FISHER, WILLIAMS & CO., at the old stand, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-street, where the books of the late firm will be kept for settlement. Mr. B. D. CLARK may be found with us for the present.
CHARLES B. WILLIAMS,
JOHN J. VALENTINE,
JOHN E. SEDLEY,
ALBERT R. PEASE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of A. A. FISHER & CO., and will resume the manufacture of fur hats at No. 462 Broome-st.
A. A. FISHER,
C. A. FISHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP between the undersigned, under the name of CURRIE, MARTIN & CO., terminates this day by limitation.
General Partners, { CHARLES P. CURRIE, R. W. MARTIN, JR., HOWARD A. MARTIN, EDWIN W. MARTIN.
Special Partner, JOSEPH G. MILLS.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business at No. 26 Broad-st., New-York, under the firm name of CURRIE & MARTIN.
CHARLES P. CURRIE,
R. W. MARTIN, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
Mr. J. G. MILLS can be found at our office.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of SCOTT, CAPRON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. S. F. Massett retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same style and firm. (Signed)
GEO. S. SCOTT,
RICH. J. CAPRON,
WM. E. STRONG,
S. F. MASSETT.

The undersigned has taken an office at No. 22 William-st., where he will continue the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, Government securities, &c., on commission.
S. F. MASSETT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of PIERSON & BEEBE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by DAVID N. BEEBE, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
A. JUDSON PIERSON.
DAVID N. BEEBE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—CLARENCE C. HARD this day retires from our firm by mutual consent, and A. JUDSON PIERSON becomes a partner from this date.
STANTON, SHELDON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of COE, SHENEHON & DEWITT is continued for one year from Jan. 1, 1868, the original capital and accumulations remaining in the business.
CHARLES B. COE,
ELLSWORTH S. SHENEHON, } General Partners.
JACOB H. DEWITT,
JOHN NICOLSON, } Special Partners.
FRANK CARPENTER,
JAN. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of TYLER & CO. is dissolved, by the withdrawal of GEORGE F. TYLER. The business of dealing in coal, as heretofore, will be continued by the subscribers, under the firm name of TYLER & CO. in New-York and Philadelphia, and HATCH & TYLER in Hartford, Conn.
LEWIS BUCKMAN,
WM. Y. AGARD,
WM. M. DAVIDSON,
GEO. B. HATCH,
E. S. TYLER.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
THE FIRM OF FILOR, WOOD & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. JAMES FILOR.
The undersigned, surviving partners, will continue the business of Bankers and Brokers, under the style and firm of
WOOD & RIECK, No. 5 Broad-st.
ALEX. G. WOOD,
JAS. G. RIECK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GARRISON & ALLEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by WM. R. GARRISON, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON,
By his attorney, C. K. Garrison.
FRANKLIN ALLEN.
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of STIMSON, WALKER, CURRY & CO., for the transaction of business as importers and jobbers of woolens.
S. J. STIMSON,
J. H. WALKER,
J. S. CURRY,
SAMUEL BROWNING.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
MR. EDWIN M. COX HAS AN INTEREST in my business from this date.
The business of stockbroker, strictly on commission, will be continued at No. 13 Broad-st. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.
HOWARD LAPSLEY,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange and New-York Gold Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
THE FIRM OF HALLOCK & LAWRENCE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Mr. LEWIS S. HALLOCK, who will continue the business as Gold and Stock Broker.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK,
FRANK LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON, for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, at No. 9 Broad-st., room No. 4.
E. A. VANDERHOOF,
FREDERICK TINSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF P. & G. LORILLARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. L. LORILLARD retiring from business.
The business will be liquidated by the undersigned and continued in his individual name.
P. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

OFFICE OF SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
MR. J. LEVERETT ROGERS, JR., HAS been admitted to membership in our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO.
SAXTON & RAYMOND.

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD RETIRES from our firm this day.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., Bankers, Boston and New-York.
JAN. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CONKLIN & MILLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by either of the partners.
W. L. CONKLIN.
THEO. J. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves under the name and firm of BENNETT & BULKLEY, and will continue the paper and paper stock business, as heretofore conducted by THOS. C. BENNETT, at No. 49 Ann-st.

MR. GEORGE A. TOUNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

WILLISTON BENEDICT LOCKWOOD is this day admitted as a member of our firm.
JAN. 1, 1868. LOCKWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
MR. M. L. KOLLOCK BECOMES A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
BLAKE, MASON & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework, or would care children and do plain sewing; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., rear, top floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in the business, a situation to take charge of a cloak room; will give the best of reference. Address Mrs. L. R. EDWARDS, 10 Clifton-place, Boston.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at No. 51 Oak-st., corner of Catharine-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good references. Can be seen for three days at No. 44 West 13th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 35 Henry-st., from 8 till 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

COPYING.—LEGAL DOCUMENTS, AND ALL kinds of papers copied at four cents per folio. Address H. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man well accustomed to the City; no objection to the country, being well versed in gardening; is willing to make himself useful; wages no object at present. Call upon or address HENRY WILMOT, No. 49 East 33d-st., over private stable, between 4th and Madison avs.; reference from last employer.

HELP WANTED.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—A GOOD FITTER, who has good taste in trimming, and capable of taking charge of the dressmaking department. Apply to JAS. A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circular will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 6 John-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Feb. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

SIDON	Jan. 8
TRIPOLI	Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:	
Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, Jan. 25

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available, for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 22.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the British and United States Mails by contract:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY	Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)	TUESDAY	Jan. 28

And each succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 4
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves...TUESDAY...Jan. 7
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR BALTIMORE, MD., FRIDAY JAN. 3—MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.—Steamer PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, is now loading, and will sail from Pier No. 4 North River as above, at 3 P. M. WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
(Leave James-slip:)
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Trains leaving New-York at 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:45 P. M.; also, trains leaving Sing Sing, Yonkers, Tarrytown and Poughkeepsie at 6:25 A. M., 8 A. M., 7:50 A. M. and 5:30 A. M. will not run on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, Jan. 1, 1868. On the above day the trains leaving New-York at 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. will make all stops between New-York and Yonkers, and the 6:45 P. M. train will run to Sing Sing, making all stops. Train leaving Peekskill at 6:35 A. M. will make all stops south of Yonkers, and the 6:20 A. M. train from Poughkeepsie will stop at Cornwall Station and Fort Montgomery. W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME.
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocketbooks, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c. W. H. HUNTER, Optician, Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

DRY GOODS

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. WILSON, of the town of Spencer, in the County of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, and EPHRAIM H. HILL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, (formerly partners in business in the firm name of WILSON & HILL, in the City of New-York,) who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH PLATNAWER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 69 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN GAYLORD WELLS, of the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS O. CANDEE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. ARCHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN M. DUNN, Bankrupt.—At the City of New-York, in said District, on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1867.—To the creditors of Edwin M. Dunn—Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin M. Dunn, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the tenth day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in said Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said District, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further take notice, that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.
d18-law3tW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDRICK W. COLEMAN, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Fredrick W. Coleman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac S. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1867.
j1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BRONNER, bankrupt. The said bankrupt, having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place. Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1867.
ja1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. CHAMBERLIN, a Bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William S. Chamberlin, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
d18-aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Goldsmith, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York the 17th day of December, A. D., 1867.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.
d18-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM McLEAN, a bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William McLean, of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the said District.
Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1867.
ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee.
d25-law3wW

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, Blankets, Sleigh-Bells, &c., of all styles for sale at low prices; also one light hearse, for one or two horses. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE
BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 PINE-ST.,
ON
5th, Madison and Lexington avs., and also on the side streets.
5th-av., opposite the Central Park.
8th-av., opposite the Central Park.
59th-st., opposite the Central Park.
Broadway, above 42d-st.
Also, lots for sale in Yorkville, Harlem, Manhattanville, &c.
Full information of all the building lots for sale in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements can be had at our office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses are offered for sale, with early possession, and will be sold at reasonable prices:
5TH-AV.—Elegant extra wide house, with stable.
5TH AV.—First class, 4-stories, 23.8x70 feet.
5TH-AV.—Near 14th-st., handsome house.
MADISON-AV.—Extra sized corner house, with stable.
MADISON-AV.—New and first-class; beautifully finished.
LEXINGTON-AV.—On Murray Hill; first-class; full sized.
EAST 37TH-ST.—Between 5th and Madison avs.
EAST 57TH-ST.—Between Park and Lexington avs.
WEST 25TH-ST.—Between Broadway and 6th-av.
WEST 21ST-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs.
WEST 17TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs.
WEST 18TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., with lot in the rear.
EAST 17TH-ST.—Between Broadway and 5th-av.
EAST 16TH-ST.—Between Broadway and 5th-av.
WAVERLY-PLACE—Between Broadway and University-place.
WASHINGTON-SQUARE—West side.
WASHINGTON-SQUARE—South side.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Between 37th and 39th sts.
For permits and full particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Broadway, 50x200 feet, near Spring	$350,000
Broadway, 25x198 feet, valuable corner	175,000
Broadway, 80x110 feet, valuable corner	500,000
Broadway, 96.1x70 feet, valuable corner	250,000
Broome-st., near Broadway, 25x110	75,000
Broome-st., a valuable corner, 37.6x75	50,000
Beekman-st., near Gold-st., 25x100	40,000
Centre-st., a valuable corner, 71.6x97.8	90,000
Canal-st., near West Broadway, 42x100	50,000
Cedar-st., near Broadway	70,000
Dey-st., near Broadway, 26x90	50,000
Franklin-st., near Broadway, 25x150	55,000
Front-st., near Burling-slip	40,000
First-av., a valuable corner, 20x70	15,000
Fourth-av., a valuable corner, 50x100	100,000
Grand-st., near Mercer, 50x75	65,000
Hudson-st., near Broome, 21x80	26,000
Houston-st., West, near Wooster, 22x75	22,000
Mercer-st., near Spring, 50x100	70,000
Mercer-st., near Bleecker, 105x85	125,000
New Chambers-st., corner William	76,000
Pearl-st., near Old-slip, 28x108	70,000
Pine-st., near Broadway, well rented	120,000
Sixth-av., a valuable corner, 51x100	55,000
Sixth-av., 60x61, well rented	70,000
Third-av., a valuable corner on 100th-st., 25x100	50,000

A complete list of business property published without expense to owners or purchasers, and no commission charged unless a purchaser is obtained.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FINE CORNER PROPERTY FOR IMPROVEMENT, 225x90, on West st., near Bank-st.; also, a brick house, 25x65x100, 4th-st., near Broadway, for sale or lease for business purposes.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, 28.4x100, corner 5th-av. and 27th-st., with lot and stables adjoining on 27th-st., 25x100; also five lots, 130.9x100, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st. Apply to W. L. HALSEY, No. 35 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.
If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
SAM'L A. HOYT,
LEWIS H. WHITE, Executors.
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale, and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., a handsome two-story house, of nine rooms, in fine order; lot 50 by 175; fine spring water, high and pleasant location; good title; worth $3,000; will sell for $1,800 if taken immediately. Address BROWN, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise, a valuable farm near Long Branch. Call on or address GEO. LOWE, No. 154 Front-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—ELEGANT country seats, farms and building sites for sale and exchange for City property, by
A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES, STORES AND OFFICES,
TO RENT OR TO LEASE.
We have special departments for the above class of property, and personal attention will be given to all its branches on the most liberal terms.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time, without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

NOS. 153 AND 155 HUDSON-ST., OPPOSITE the new depot of Hudson Railroad Co., St. John's-square, to lease for business purposes for a term of years, from May 1, 1868. Apply to C. B. HOFFMAN, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE STORES, LOFTS and offices, newly finished, on Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM Jan. 1 to May 1, 1868. Terms moderate. Apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, No. 63 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.)

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY CAN BE ELEGANTLY ACCOMMODATED with four rooms, including parlor, with private table, on 5th-av., near 31st-st., at $300 per week; references exchanged. Address, one week, FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 1,589 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN West 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent, with or without board, a large room on second floor, and two on third; references required. Address M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—EXCELLENT BOARD AND washing for $3 25, at the Woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., one door above Canal. All females of good character are admitted. Board paid weekly in advance. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let without board to gentlemen on reasonable terms. No. 120 Charles-st., near Hudson, next street above West 10th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, THREE rooms on the third floor; rent, $13; suitable for a gentleman and wife; reference required. Apply at No. 117 West 18th-st.

BOARDING—NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—A widow lady will let large and small rooms, with good board, at moderate charges, at No. 73 7th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, furnished; also, a front parlor and bedroom on third floor, with board; private table if desired.

VERY CHEAP WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 45 Bond-st.; large third-story room; large attic and hall rooms on second floor.

SECOND STORY (FRONT) PARLOR AND bedroom; also, single rooms to let at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 62 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family of adults wish to rent a liberal-sized house on or near Murray Hill, furnished or unfurnished, and for one or more years; it would be most carefully used. Address Box No. 2,509 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN CONTROL the investment of $20,000 in a coal company, possessing advantages in bringing coal to the market which will enable it to defy competition. With said party, if satisfactory, an arrangement will be made giving him the sale of the coal in New-York. For further explanation, address G. H. T., Box No. 3,247 Post-office, New-York.

VALUABLE BREWERY AND MALT-HOUSE, in Philadelphia, for sale. Brewing capacity, 20,000 to 30,000 barrels; malting capacity, 20,000 bushels. Every convenience and the latest improvements for carrying on the business. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A DESIRABLE business property in Chambers-st., near Greenwich, for sale; the three-story and attic brick building No. 156 Chambers-st.; lot 23.8x75 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FLOUR AND FEED STORE for sale; one of the best locations in the City. Inquire at No. 118 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CAROLINE RICHINGS....Directress
THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON
A GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 1, will be presented, for the first time in this City, Benedict's Grand Romantic Opera, the
LILY OF KILLARNEY,
Or, THE COLLEEN BAWN,
with new and appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, full and complete cast, grand chorus and enlarged orchestra.

Eily O'Connor	Miss Richings
Anne Chute	Mrs. E. Seguin
Mrs. Cregan	Mrs. J. A. Arnold
Hardress Cregan	Mr. Wm. Castle
Danny Mann	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Myles Na Copaleen	Mr. Pierre Bernard
Father Tom	Mr. H. C. Peaks
O'Moore	Mr. D. B. Wylie
Mr. Corrigan	Mr. J. A. Arnold

Box sheet for the sale of secured seats now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
Directress....FANNY JANAUSCHEK
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 1, at 8,
THUSNELDE;
OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
in her celebrated character of THUSNELDE.
Tickets and reserved seats can now be obtained in Brooklyn at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at No. 114 Broadway.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS.
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE—THURSDAY.
Theatre Francais....Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
MARIE ANTOINETTE commences at 7½ o'clock.
Seats for MARIE ANTOINETTE can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and French Theatre.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE,
THURSDAY, Jan. 2; FRIDAY, Jan. 3;
SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4; MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE.
RISTORI.
SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock.
Only private boxes can be secured.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,
BATAILLE DE DAMES,
with Mme. LARMET, M. LA ROCHE, &c.
LA VEUVE AUX CAMELIAS,
in which Mlle. REILLEZ will appear.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
LAST READING but FOUR in New-York previous to Mr. DICKENS' tour in the United States. It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read TO-MORROW NIGHT, Jan. 2, in the Steinway Hall, his "DOCTOR MARIGOLD" (for the first time in America,) and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK;" on FRIDAY, Jan. 3, his "CHRISTMAS CAROL" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN;" on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, his "DOCTOR MARIGOLD" and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK;" and on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) Reserved seats for any of the above readings, at $2 each, can be purchased at the Box-office, Steinway Hall, daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
"DOCTOR MARIGOLD (for the first time in America) and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK" at the Steinway Hall, TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8.

THE PILGRIM DRAWS LARGE HOUSES, and is eminently worthy of success as the highest work of art. ARTISTIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, 15th-st. and Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY BALL,
GIVEN BY THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
AN ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
Under the leadership of Mons. A. GAFFRE, will execute, among others, the following latest Parisian dances, composed by MM. Offenbach, Strauss and Musard:
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
THE WHITE FAWN,
THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
THE ELDORADO,
THE DAUGHTERS OF HADES,
THE FAIR HELEN.
At midnight, the Military Quadrille,
THE FRENCH STANDARD,
GRAND CARNIVAL.
New humorous effects, transformations, quadrilles, grotesque and fanciful pageants.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS.
Tickets and boxes can be secured on and after to-day at the stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering & Co., No. 662 Broadway; and Macoy, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, PAINTINGS and Music, best and most attractive entertainment in New-York, is THE PILGRIM.
BUNYAN HALL—UNION-SQUARE.
Every afternoon at 2, and evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS.
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS
for any of Mr. Dickens' Lectures can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 BROADWAY,
No. 955 Broadway and No. 185 5th-av.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS.
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

DICKEN'S READINGS.—CENTER ORCHESTRA seats in rows A, B and E for any night for sale at No. 94 Warren-st., second floor.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE FINEST AND cheapest piano manufactured in this City is by JENNYS & SONS, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Two fine second-hand pianos at bargains.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes, cheap for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
ALSO, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled
LITTLE DEW DROP! OR THE
LITTLE DEW DROP! FAIRIES' HOME,
LITTLE DEW DROP! IN THE PALACE
LITTLE DEW DROP! OF NEPTUNE!
ELEVEN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES,
GRAND PANORAMA.
DANCING BEAR WITH FIVE LEGS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
WITH NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
Previous to the pantomime on EVERY DAY (but New Years' Day,) the pleasing farce entitled
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
The Beautiful Circassian Girl,
ZOBEIDE LUTI,
having just arrived, will be on exhibition, together with
ZALUMMA AGRA.
The marvel and wonder of the world,
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Tickets for New-Year's Day can be procured three days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
1868. HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1868.
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL COMEDY,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
AS
ART'S NEW-YEAR INAUGURAL,
The most exquisite comedy in the language, clothed in robes of matchless beauty, and which our critical Press recognize as
THE
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION A GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
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LINING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LINING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
No admirer of the Great Bard, no lover of beauty, should miss seeing this exquisite spectacle, in which the richest elements of Poetry, Painting, Music and Humor are blended with memorable effect.
G. L. FOX....as....BOTTOM.
MISS ROSA COOKE....as....OBERON.
TWELFTH MATINEE AT 1½ SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS.
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway and 30th-st.
STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE.
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
WILLOW COPSE.
By special request,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND
will be produced
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
and at the
MATINEE SATURDAY, JAN. 4.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
THE FROST KING ON MONDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½,
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½,
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
this week will be presented
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
which has been produced with
NEW AND SPENDID COSTUMES,
AND MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
and is replete with
NOVEL TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
SCENES AND INCIDENTS,
of the most comical description. Received at every representation with uproarious
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE!
Previous to the Pantomime
A SUPERB DISPLAY OF
EXCITING ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing all the principal
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in
FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP
AND GYMNASTIC SKILL.

STEINWAY HALL.
MME. LOUISE KAPP YOUNG'S GRAND OPERATIC FAREWELL CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,
Assisted by Madame Parepa-Rosa, Signors Baragli, Bellini, Antonucci, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. Oscar Pfeifer, Mr. G. W. Colby, and other eminent artists.
Admission $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Tickets and reserved seats can be obtained at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at the music-stores of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Dachaur & Villanova, No. 23 East 14th-st., and at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

AT THE PILGRIM, UNION-SQUARE, MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2, and EVERY EVENING at 8.

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No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing, and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter term commences Jan. 8.
For catalogues apply to
Miss AIKEN, Union-place Hotel, New-York.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

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MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

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A LADY WILL TAKE EVENING CLASSES, or single pupils at her residence, for instruction in mathematics, (especially geometry,) and other branches if desired; can fit boys or girls for entrance into advanced classes of the grammar schools, &c. Address E. D., at Jones' bookstore, No. 843 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP OVERCOATS.
Two cases light blue overcoats.
LARGE CAPES.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
No. 109 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
OLIVER TWIST
FOR ONLY
TEN NIGHTS MORE.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1868,
will be presented, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from CHARLES DICKENS'
beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, E. L. DAVENPORT, GEO. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, G. F. BROWNE, C. H. ROCKWELL, J. LEONARD, W. H. POPE, &, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss MARY SCOTT, Miss CARMAN, Mrs. J. TIMONY, Miss MONELL.
It is respectfully announced that the drama of
OLIVER TWIST
must positively be withdrawn after
SATURDAY, Jan. 11,
owing to the production of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7, begins 7½.
SECOND NEW-YEAR'S OF THE
WORLD RENOWNED SPECTACLE.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE BLACK CROOK.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1868,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,600,000 persons.
ALL THE PREMIERES AND FULL CORPS
will appear this evening in NEW BALLETS.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE AND CHILD VIVANDIERE, in their MILITARY MOVEMENTS, BELLE VIVANDIERE, &c.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
SATURDAY next, at 1,
FAREWELL MATINEE
OF THE BLACK CROOK.
In preparation,
THE WHITE FAWN,
a new Fairy Extravaganza.
As necessary to the production of which this establishment
WILL BE CLOSED
after SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1868.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS.
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT
Daly's greatly successful drama, with its wondrous railroad sensation, and scenes of love and life in these times.
EXTRAORDINARY MATINEE
ON
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF C. T. PARSLOE, JR.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS.
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
1868! NEW-YEAR'S DAY, 1868!
TWO PERFORMANCES—MATINEE and EVENING.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS as MARY STUART at both.
MATINEE at 1½. EVENING at 7¾.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS. MARY STUART.
MARY STUART. MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
SATURDAY—REGULAR BOWERS' FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY—FALCONER'S PEEP O' DAY.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF THE
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the
GRAND OPENING OF PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868,
when the celebrated
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI COMPANY
will commence a brief season of
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
The Company comprises the following artists:
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Miss J. McCULLOCH,
Sig. P. BRIGNOLI, Sig. B. MASSIMILIANI,
Sigs. ORLANDINI and RANDOLFI,
Sigs. SUSINI, COLETTI and SARTI.
Musical Director....Sig. NICOLAO
GRAND CHORUS and COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1868.
IL TROVATORE.
SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra; private boxes for one night, $12; for season of twelve nights at rate of $10 per night.
Subscription lists will open for twelve nights (only) at the ticket office at Messrs. Chickering & Son's, Broadway, on Thursday next, at 9 A. M.
N. B. The public is respectfully informed that there are NO STOCKHOLDERS' BOXES or SEATS reserved at the New Opera House. Every place marked on the diagram is at the disposal of the public.
The Broadway and 23d-st. line of stages and the 8th-av. cars pass the Opera House every minute during the day and evening.

AT THE PILGRIM, UNION-SQUARE, Mrs. GEORGIE SHEPHERD leads the Quartette.

SKATING—BEST ICE IN THE UNITED STATES
at the JERSEY CITY SKATING LAKE, corner South 2d and Monmouth sts.
January 1, 1868.—Happy New-Year to all.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
THIRTEENTH SEASON, 1868.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODORE THOMAS,
JOSEPH MOSENTHAL, GEORGE MATZKA,
FREDERICK BERGNER, assisted by
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
will give their thirteenth season of
SIX SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
AT IRVING HALL,
ON SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Beginning SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Subscriptions received at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway, and at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., as follows:

One admission to the series, in advance	$6 00
One admission to series, (professional,) in advance	4 00
Single tickets for each soiree	1 50

Circulars, containing particulars, to be had at the above-named places.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS.
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

ONLY TEN CENTS FOR A HUNDRED funny cuts. Pictorial *Nick Nax* for the holidays.

MEDICAL.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

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TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

LADIES WHO HAVE BEEN UNFORTUNATE and are about to require nursing, can have pleasant and well furnished rooms, careful nursing and skillful medical attendance; all female complaints, from whatever cause produced, skillfully treated. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., Physician and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place.

ALL UNFORTUNATES MAY CONFIDENTLY consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Sure and immediate relief in all special complaints. Ladies should consult Dr. Grindle. Relief guaranteed in the most obstinate cases after all others have failed; elegant rooms for those requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound—like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

THE NEW YEAR.

A Happy New-Year to All!—Yesterday Out of Doors—To-day Within.

A Happy New-Year! Whatever may be the vicissitudes in store for us, let us take for granted that the hearty salutation on every lip this morning is a prophetic one. A happy New-Year? of course it will be happy; big clouds and little ones will shadow nations, cities and individuals, but the sunshine will break through them all, and there will be more of it than of the shadow. Doubtless there will be debit entries to many of our accounts, some of them mayhap be closed before the year is out, but the general balance to be carried forward to '69 will assuredly be on the right side of the books. Let the hope, then, which the new-born year and the benediction which accompanies it inspire fill every heart, even the withered ones of those fungi of society—old bachelors. May even their slow palpitators (small pertaters) grow big for once with pleasant thoughts, the parents of good deeds, and send them forth from door to door upon the pilgrimage of love. And may they do their errand bravely, be rich in eloquence of good things to be fruitful ere the year is out, or may they sit and freeze upon inhospitable stoops until everything which is soft about them, heads included, becomes as frigid as the brown-stone steps.

Young ladies! happiness will be yours of course. Take the thing for granted: *will it*, as the psychologists say, and you are almost sure of it. To-day many of you will make the *premier pas*. Put your best foot foremost, there will be no such opportunity for another year to make the formidable demonstration you can make to-day—an attack so full of promise of an early capitulation. Your parlors will be besieged by beaux whose hearts will be tender to a fault, if such a state of heart be compatible with its youth and freshness; they will try to say some good things, will succeed no doubt; indeed may say some very good things wonderfully suggestive. You will look your best, your very best. Your duties of the day—dispensing half the good things of this life, (the other half not being in your line—we mean the clothes line,) will be themselves suggestive of your worth, and prognostic of the comforts of such beneficent companionship. You can capture, if you will. Indeed, why else the terrible turmoil of the week past, why this universal parlor dusting, this wide-spread table moving; why this eruption of hampers, which has flooded over with a lava of good things all the snowy damask in the City? Hospitality forsooth; not a bit of it, young ladies. With your mothers this, and the love of a good old custom, may be the ruling motive; but with you, oh, no! You do yourselves injustice; yours is a much more self-sacrificing impulse; you want to throw yourselves away. You are the *bonne bouche* of the New-Year's festival, and you know it. Blessed be the feast then, and the fruit thereof, say we.

YESTERDAY OUT OF DOORS.

What a cheery, hearty, healthy last day of December yesterday was! and what crowds of happy-looking people turned out of doors to bid the good old year good-by and provide the votive offerings for the new one! How the butchers in the markets rushed to and fro, regardless of consequences to their snow-white aprons, in their eagerness to supply the flesh-pots of their customers! How the bakers, hard-wrought the night before, kept popping out of cellars all day long, like the Bowery ghosts from trap-doors, laden with fresh supplies for the insatiable vampires of the upper world! How the grocers with the biggest of elbows wrought at the perpetual play of beam and scale, and shoveled into paper cones and parallelograms the raisins, the filberts and the spices! How the dainty fingers of damsels in the confectioneries trembled with eager hurry in the dispensation of the sweets! how the seymen with sleepy eyes, eyes that have had but forty winks since Christmas week, packaged and parceled quiescent horses, and screaming babies, and steam engines, and magic lanterns, and zoe-tropes, and everything in paper, wood or tin, or leather, provocative of amusement! And how the expressmen gathered all these things up, to the terrible risk of exploding the boilers, of maiming the babies, of bursting the grocers' packages, of spilling the candies, of disfiguring the cake, and of besmearing the contents of the overloaded wagon with the ruddy gore of turkeys!

Oh, what a jolly day it was! Good nature was in the air, and everybody breathed it; even the Broad-street Bulls and Bears had a sort of musical roar and growl that made it not unpleasant, for the first time in a year, to pass down that way. The thermometer stood at 40°, or thereabouts; it was just warm enough to make a bourbon-sour, with a little bit of ice in, just the thing; and cool enough to make an apple-toddy, or a scotchman, with the peel in, palatable. This peculiarity of the day was particularly noticeable in the region last mentioned.

All the down-town people who live up-town, went home early, and everybody looked as if they were about to ride for wagers and were obliged to carry weights. There were pockets which passed up Broadway yesterday on foot, or were carried up in stages, which were wonders of conglomeration, and packages which, if seen in the owner's arms on any other occasion, would secure his immediate incarceration in a lunatic asylum by his friends—especially if he had any money. The conductors of the street cars for once were satisfied; there really was no more room, not even on the steps: the space above the heads of the passengers inside was filled with the things they carried and held up to save them from mutilation.

The snow-storm which has been promised to us for several days by local meteorologists, and of whose coming we were forewarned by telegram, luckily slept quietly overhead until everybody got home who was anxious to be there. The first flakes fell about 6 o'clock, and by midnight had wrapped the last night of the old year in its winding sheet.

TO-DAY WITHIN DOORS.

Such was the tidal flow of good things to the homes of the well-to-do yesterday. That hospitable tables will be many to-day, and that they will be bounteously spread, who can doubt it? That the calls will be as numerous, more numerous than ever before, let us hope sincerely, if for no more selfish reason that the fair providers may have ample opportunity to bestow their hospitalities and a wider field wherein to choose the one particular blossom.

The City Fathers, good old ladies, do the amiable, too, to-morrow. When everybody else in pantaloons is rushing up stoops or down them, or beguiling the happy minutes between these operations, Mayor HOFFMAN and the heads of the departments will receive their friends, as customary, at the City Hall. In Brooklyn, Mayor BOOTH, also properly abetted, will do the honors of the City in the Governor's Room.

At all the charitable institutions of the City kind hands will spread a bounteous feast for all the inmates. At the Five Points House of Industry, the Home and Mission, the Home for Little Wanderers, the Five Points Ladies' Home Mission and at the other institutions throughout the City to-day will yield the plenty of a week's providing. At Ward's and Randall's Islands also the like charitable spirit will prevail, and will, we hope, be in all of them productive of good feeling all over, to donors and to receivers.

Yet there are many whom our public charities, beneficent and far-seeing as they are, cannot reach—those to whom the New-Year brings but meagre promise, and to whom the old one leaves but unpalatable fruit. Do not forget these in your pleasure and your plenty. They may come hungry to your door; send them away full-handed. You may learn of the whereabouts of one who will not come, for poverty is proud to death sometimes; send a portion of your plenty. Bring it; it will be your best visit of the day; the thanks you will receive will be a call from Heaven.

Step from your portals, nor search in vain,
For the weary struggle in street and lane;
And the good will bless as they pass your door,
The heart that feels for the suffering poor.

The Recent Bank Robbery—Two of the Accused Partially Identified.

WASHINGTON GOODEY, THOMAS MCKEON and EDWARD GOODEY who were arrested by Sergeant MCGIVAN and Officer DUNLAP, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on suspicion of being concerned in the assault and robbery of a bank messenger in Wall-street, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday for examination. The circumstances attending the robbery have already been published, as also the fact that the $3,683,435 worth of checks stolen had been restored through Superintendent KENNEDY. Mr. LOUIS W. KINGSLEY, the messenger, of the State of New-York, also appeared before the magistrate, and made an affidavit giving the details of the robbery, as already published, and added that he fully identified the prisoner THOS. MCKEON as one of the men in the sleigh. Mr. LEWIS H. BRIDGHAM, of No. 19 Broad-street, testified that he was in the office No. 37 William-street on the morning of the 13th ult. and saw a sleigh pass the door, to which his attention was directed because he saw a man standing in the vehicle striking at Mr. KINGSLEY, who was clinging to the sleigh. The witness believed, from the appearance and dress of EDWARD GOODEY, that he was the man so engaged. No one present could identify the other prisoner as being concerned in the attempt. The magistrate decided that he had sufficient evidence to hold the accused, but granted them an examination, on motion of counsel. The hearing will take place on Friday next.

Board of County Canvassers—Final Adjournment of the Board.

The Board met at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BLEAKLEY in the Chair.

The Clerk read a *mandamus* from the Supreme Court, issued on the complaint of WM. JOYCE, and one issued on the complaint of WM. L. ELY, commanding the Board to proceed forthwith to canvass, according to law, the votes cast for Supervisors at the late election.

Mr. TWEED moved that the Board proceed to canvass the vote for Supervisors for the long and short terms.

Mr. TAYLOR objected to the Board canvassing any votes for Supervisor to fill a supposed vacancy, no such vacancy existing. He had no objection to the canvass of votes for Supervisor for the long term being proceeded with at once.

Mr. BLUNT said the *mandamus* directed them to count the votes, but not to declare who is elected.

Mr. TWEED said all they had to do was to make a statement of the votes cast, and file it for reference.

The Board then proceeded to count the votes for Supervisor, after which a recess was taken until 7 P. M.

On reassembling Mr. TWEED offered the following:

Resolved, That the returns, as read by the Clerk of this Board of County Canvassers, be and are hereby declared the actual result in each election district, as shown by comparison of returns in the hands of the County Clerk and this Board: and that the Chairman and Secretary be and are hereby authorized and directed to so certify in accordance with the *mandamus* issued by Justice LEONARD, and they are hereby directed to comply with the other requirements of said *mandamus*, this Board expressing no opinion as to the legality of the ballots cast or the result thereof.

The resolution was adopted and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Seventh Assembly District Grant Club.

At a meeting of the Grant Club of the Seventh Assembly District last evening at No. 636 Broadway, Hon. WILLIAM HEPBURN was presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain and a splendid cluster diamond pin. Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART made the presentation speech, and alluded in strong terms to Mr. HEPBURN's long and steadfast service as constituting a valid claim to the testimonial he had received. Mr. HEPBURN, in receiving the presents, said that speech-making was not one of his accomplishments, and he could do nothing more than thank the donors most sincerely for the mark of their confidence which they had given him.

After the presentation, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS was called upon, and in response said that the Central Grant Club of which he is President is now in communication with every Assembly district in the State; that Grant Clubs are now everywhere organized, and that all signs indicate the almost unanimous and unquestioned nomination of Gen. GRANT by the Chicago Convention in May next. He said that the extreme Radicals and Democrats would of course oppose GRANT, but the great patriotic masses of the country occupying the middle ground were rallying to his support, and, fortunately, for the country, had power to overcome all opposition. They were ready to accept GRANT upon the record he made during the war, and by his utterances since its close, and he who is not was hardly fit to exercise the right of suffrage. The speaker concluded by saying, that with GRANT as the nominee, upon a platform of but one resolution declaring our confidence in his ability and patriotism, success in the Presidential contest is certain.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At a meeting of the Committee on Appointments, comprising all the members of the Board of Commissioners, held at their office on the 26th inst., for the trial of such officers and members of the Metropolitan Fire Department as might be brought before it. TERENCE MCGOWAN, fireman Metropolitan Engine Company No. 1, was charged with intoxication, but found not guilty. FRANCIS FRANK, fireman Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, was charged with being absent without leave, found guilty, and sentenced to forfeit five days' pay. JOSEPH LINDER, driver of Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, was charged with intoxication and neglect of duty; he was found not guilty of first charge, but guilty of second charge, and sentenced to forfeit five days' pay. In the cases of FRANCIS FRANK and JOSEPH LINDER, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, the pay forfeited will be deducted on the next pay-roll.

THE BOARD OF CORONERS.—The new Board of Coroners—Messrs. WILLIAM SCHIRMER, CORNELIUS FLYNN, AARON B. ROLLINS and PATRICK H. KEENAN—will assume control of the office to-day, and they have already organized by the election of Dr. SCHIRMER as President of the Board. Ex-Coroner ROBERT GAMBLE becomes a Deputy Sheriff under the new incumbent, while his deputy, Dr. JOSEPH G. SHAW, retires to the practice of his profession, after a long and useful term of office. Drs. JOHN BEACH, WOOSTER BEACH and Dr. S. N. LEO, retain their positions as Deputies in the new Board. Ex-Coroners JOHN WILDEY and WM. C. GOVER retire to private life, having been Coroners for several years. Mr. GEO. H. MCKAY, the efficient Clerk for the Board during the past six years, leaves the office to take a position in the Board of Health. Mr. MCKAY has been at his post every day during his two terms—a remarkable feature in an office-holder.

PRESENTATION TO ALDERMAN SHANNON.—On Monday afternoon the colleagues of Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON, President of the Board of Aldermen, presented him with a superb pitcher, goblets and salver of solid silver, ornamented in the antique style, and bearing a suitable inscription, as a token of their respect and esteem. The articles are valued at $500. Mr. WM. ELY, Chairman of the Committee appointed to select the articles for presentation, made a neat speech on the occasion, and Mr. ROBERT MCGINNIS made the presentation on behalf of himself and colleagues in his usual pleasant manner. Mr. SHANNON made an appropriate response, and concluded by inviting his colleagues to partake of a collation provided for the occasion.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner CRANE presiding. The newly appointed member of the Board, Hon. G. B. LINCOLN, of Brooklyn, *vice* JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, (resigned,) appeared for the first time and took part in the proceedings. Ten liquor dealers were tried for violating the law, and the licenses of the following were revoked: AUGUST R. MATTLAGE, No. 411 Sixth-avenue; WILLIAM J. BROWNLEE, No. 620 Water-street; EDWARD HENDRICK, corner First-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; MICHAEL CAMPBELL, Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Brooklyn; HENRY GAPP, corner Seventh-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. The Board adjourned until Tuesday, the 14th prox.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—Resolutions to pave the following streets with Nicolson pavement having been adopted by the Common Council, the Mayor invites all persons having any objection thereto to send the same in writing to him: Rector-street, Washington-place, Murray-street, New-street, Liberty-street, Bridge-street, Pearl-street from Wall-street to Hanover-square, Twenty-fourth-street from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue, Cortlandt-street, where not already paved with Belgian pavement.

ANTI-MONOPOLY STATE CONVENTION.—A call is in circulation in New-Jersey and is receiving many signatures for the meeting of a convention at Trenton, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, to organize an opposition party to the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The signers say "the time has arrived when it becomes the imperative duty of all Jerseymen who wish to guard the interests and honor of the State and to promote her welfare, to organize an Anti-Monopoly Party, which shall labor in every lawful way to secure the success of its principles."

FATAL FALL.—On Sunday last Mrs. ROSANNA LITTLE, 60 years of age, a native of Ireland, fell down a flight of stairs and was killed, at the residence of her son, No. 390 West-street. It appears that Mr. LITTLE called his mother to come to breakfast, and saw her at the top of the stairs. As he turned round the deceased lost her balance and fell at his feet before he could help her. Coroner GOVER was notified to hold an inquest, but up to a late hour yesterday no verdict had been rendered.

NEW-YEAR'S BALL AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—Last night the Messrs. STETSON, in accordance with a time-honored custom, gave a ball to their waiters and other servants at the Astor House. The large dining-hall was used as the ball-room, and there some two hundred and fifty persons assembled and danced until the new year peeped through the windows and warned them that it was time to retire. A fine band engaged for the occasion discoursed inspiriting music during the evening.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN A BUTTER-STORE.—About 10 o'clock last night the First Ward Police discovered a fire on the first floor of the large five-story building No. 12 Coenties-slip, occupied by CARTWRIGHT & HARNES, wholesale dealers in cheese and butter. The flames extended to the second and third floors, causing a loss of $15,000 on stock, and about $2,500 on the building. Both losses covered by insurance.

TAMMANY PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The Tammany Hall Democrats held their primary elections in all the wards of the City last evening. Tickets were decided on beforehand, and no certificates of election were issued to any persons chosen as delegates to the General Convention, unless their names had been approved by the present General Committee.

FIRE.—A still alarm was given at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a fire at the dwelling-house of WM. H. OLD, No. 202 West Thirty-second-street. The flames were extinguished with a loss of $100; insured.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. GEROLD O. BRANDON, aged 60 years, residing at No. 435 West Twenty-seventh-street, was assaulted by thieves on Monday night on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, when they robbed him of a silver watch and a small sum of money.

THREE FOUNDLINGS.—On Monday evening a male infant, aged 3 days, was found in the alley-way of No. 32 Horatio-street. A second one was also found on the same evening in the hallway of No. 68 Sixth-avenue. A female infant was found in the hallway of No. 168 Orchard-street. All three children were sent to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

APPOINTMENT OF A COURT CLERK.—JOHN REID has been appointed Clerk of Part I., Trial Term, of the Superior Court, in place of NATHAN D. SPENCER, deceased.

AN INVITATION TO THE POOR.—Mr. JOHN W. FARMER cordially invites the poor to call on him to-day at his free reading-rooms, No. 49 Ludlow-street.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money 91⅞@92, and for the account 92.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89¾
Erie Railway Shares	48¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 31—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862 76½@76⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 31—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—This being the last day of the year, the Brokers' Circular appears this morning with the following remarks on the condition of the cotton market:

The total sales of Cotton for the three days, Friday, Saturday and Monday, foot up about 35,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for exportation and 500 bales for speculation.

The total stock in port and on shipboard at present is ascertained to be about 497,000 bales, which is nearly 18,000 bales less than the estimates heretofore made.

Of the above stock about one-fifth was imported from the United States.

The market to-day is steady at the closing quotations of last evening. The sales are likely to reach 10,000 bales, of all sorts, including about 4,500 bales of American, at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	7½d.
Middling Orleans	7⅝d.

Thus far to-day there have been no transactions in Cotton to arrive.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. ℔ quarter for mixed Western; Wheat, 15s. 2d. ℔ cental for white California, and 13s. 9d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red; Barley, 5s. 3d. ℔ 60 ℔s. for American; Oats, 3s. 8d. ℔ 45 ℔s. for American; Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 ℔s. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. ℔ 304 ℔s. for Winter-cured extra prime Mess; Pork, 67s. 6d. ℔ 200 ℔s. for prime Eastern Mess; Lard, 50s. ℔ cwt. for fine American; Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the highest range of fine; Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Resin, 6s. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 2s. ℔ gallon for spirits and 1s 3½d. for refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ℔ 252 gallons for Iceland; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £37 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31—1:20 P. M.

Consols for money, 91⅞@92 for money, and for the account 92.

American Securities are quiet at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89¾
Erie Railway Shares	48¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 31—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76½@76⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 31—1:20 P. M.

Cotton firm and more doing. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	7½d.
Middling Orleans	7⅝d.

Breadstuffs are active, and nearly all articles have advanced in price. Corn, 46s. 6d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 5d. for White California, and 13s. 10d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oats, 3s. 8d. for American. Peas, 46s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Lard declined to 49s. 9d. Pork, Cheese, Beef and Bacon unchanged.

The Produce market is without change.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31—1:20 P. M.

We have no changes to report in our markets since the 11:15 A. M. dispatch.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31—Evening.

Consols closed at 92 for money, and 92@92⅛ for account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	89¾
Erie Railway shares	48¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 31—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 31—Evening.

There was a better feeling on the Bourse, and Rentes closed with a decided improvement.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 31—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firm with an advancing tendency in prices. Transactions have been comparatively heavy, the sales of the day reaching fully 15,000 bales. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.@7¼d. in port: 7d. to arrive.

Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.@7½d.

The Cotton market will be closed on Thursday as well as Wednesday, both being observed as holidays.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets all closed early, and there are no changes to report.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and advanced ½c.; sales at $1 95 for No. 1, and $1 89 for No. 2. CORN steady at 81½c.@83c. OATS steady at 55c. RYE dull and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 54@$1 56 for No. 1. BARLEY firm at $1 74@$1 75 for No. 2. PROVISIONS more active. Mess Pork, $20 75@$21 cash, and $22 buyer January; Sweet Pickled Hams, 12c.; Bulk Shoulders quiet and firm at 7½c.; Green Hams active at 11c. for Cumberlands, 10c. for Short Ribs, and 11½c. for Short Clear Sides. LARD firm and steady at 11¾c.@12c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $7 40@$9 50, dividing on 200. LIVE HOGS firm at $5 62½@$7 60 for Common to Extra Prime. BEEF CATTLE more active, and advanced 20c.@25c.; Choice Shipping, $6 75. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Business on 'Change was extremely dull to-day. TOBACCO is quiet and unchanged. COTTON tolerably firm; Middling, 12¾c.@13c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine, $6@$7 25; Double Extra, $9 50@$10 50; Treble to Fancy, $12 25@$13. WHEAT dull and lower at $2 50@$2 60 for prime to choice Fall. CORN nominal and in no demand. OATS dull and drooping at 70c.@71c. RYE unsettled at $1 75@$1 85. PROVISIONS dull and the business was very small. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 8c. LARD nominal at 12c. for choice tierce. WHISKY nominal at $2 10. LIVE HOGS dull at 5½c.@6½c. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 750 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Trade is dull. CLOVERSEED $7 50@$8 25. FLAXSEED $2 50. COTTON dull at 15½c.@16½c. for Middlings. PETROLEUM quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls.; Crude at 14½c., and 1,500 bbls. Refined, in bond, at 22c. FLOUR firmly held but inactive; Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; Extra Superfine, $8 25@$9 25; Western extra family, $9 75@$11; Extra family State and Ohio, $10 50@$12; fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT scarce; prime Red in fair demand at $2 45@$2 50, and White at $2 70@$3 20. RYE dull at $1 70 for Pennsylvania, and $1 58 for Southern. CORN firm; old Yellow, $1 42, and new $1 14@$1 22. OATS dull at 75c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

COTTON active and advancing; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; sales, 5,700 bales; receipts, 7,419 bales; exports, 5,332 bales. SUGAR firm and tending upward. MOLASSES active with an upward tendency. FLOUR firmer, but prices are unchanged. CORN depressed at $1 05. OATS declined to 70c.@75c. PORK very dull and jobbing at $22 50. BACON slightly firmer; Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.@15¼c. LARD unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 143¾@146¼. New-York Sight Exchange ½@⅝ ℔ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR dull but unchanged; sales 500 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet: No. 1 Spring held at $2 30, and No. 2 ditto at $2 20. CORN held at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 1. Other Grains quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ℔ 100 ℔s. MILL FEED scarce; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45, ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR steady: small sales at previous rates. WHEAT active, and No. 2 Spring lower; sales 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago Spring at $2 05, but generally held at $2 10. CORN quiet and lower; sales 10 cars at $1 12@$1 14, as to location of elevator or track. OATS asking 74c. RYE—Sales 4,000 bushels on private terms, generally asking $1 60. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. MESS PORK, LARD, HIGHWINES and DRESSED HOGS dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. COTTON firmer at 14c. for Middling. Nothing was done in TOBACCO. WHISKY, 28c., in bond. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales at full prices; the receipts were small. Sales of old MESS PORK at $20; new was held at $21. LARD firm, and held at 12½c. BULK MEATS and BACON unchanged. Gold, 133¼ buying.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

TOBACCO—Sales, 40 hhds.; Lugs to medium Leaf, $5@$15. FLOUR—Superfine, $7 75@$8. WHEAT, $2@$2 40. CORN—New on ear, 70c.; shelled, 80c.@85c. OATS, 65c.@66c. MOLASSES—New crop, 75c. COTTON, 13c.@13½c. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 12¾c. LARD, 12¾c. MESS PORK, $21 50@$22. BULK—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

COTTON active; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; Pennsylvania Red, $2 65@$2 68, and choice Southern, $2 70@$2 75. CORN steady at $1 18@$1 20 for good to prime White and Yellow, and $1 19 for mixed Western. OATS firm at 70c.@73c. RYE scarce; sales at $1 67@$1 73. PROVISIONS dull and nominal.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 692 head; market unchanged; sales of extra at $13@$13 50; first quality, $11 50@$12 50; second quality, $10@$11; third quality, $7@$9. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,603 head; prices remain about the same as last week, viz.: 3c.@7c. ℔ ℔., according to quality.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR firmer; City Double Extras, $9 25@$9 75; Country do., $9@$9 25. WHEAT firm at $1 95½ for No. 1, and $1 85 for No. 2. OATS firm at 57c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 83c. for New Shelled. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28⅛; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼. Gold, 133¼.

[Advertisement.]

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of Dr. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BEST PRESENT OF THE SEASON FOR YOUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.

Go to J. SILVA's, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., and get a keg of oysters, selected by him with his usual care expressly for holiday presents.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNAPPROACHABLE AND BRILLIANT.—KNOX's holiday hat is a beauty, and it is attracting, this morning, popular attention. Make an early selection, so as to be prepared to make your "calls." You can do so, advantageously, at either of his stores, Nos. 212 or 523 Broadway.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

All mails close at 10 A. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 31.—*In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall, &c.*—Gen. Martinez, M. Veles, M. Sarria, M. Forster, E. Bernard, Major W. H. Parker, Mr. Kerr, J. H. Langevin, Jose Gorro, wife and child, Joaquin Mune, C. F. A. Westerman, wife and child, Amelio Pena, C. Blanco, J. Kent Hooper, E. Beale, David Webb, Lieut. T. F. Tobey, Lieut. S. Johnson, C. A. Garter, Miss Jennie E. Kelsey, Mrs. E. Garter, C. Sarsfield, M. Atznyetti, J. R. Parker, wife and 2 children; James Adolph, J. S. Trimble, Henry Bowen, G. B. Mervin and wife, Bernard Roth, Miss Purdy, Herman Loewy, G. M. Prasher, Chas. R. Tucker, J. Henry Tucker, W. S. Cone and wife, A. F. Evans, E. Levi, H. M. Rosenthal, A. Bucquerey and wife, F. A. Holcomb, H. Krummacher, Sol Hasbruck and wife, C. Claus, Mrs. S. Zacharias, child and nurse; D. Mason Goodwin, P. Manning, Mrs. C. C. Navlor, J. T. Asch, wife and child; Mrs. G. W. Bell, Miss Frances Parker, Miss M. C. Macabes, W. Einstein, Mrs. W. Neely Johnson and sister, H. M. Stow, Miss Lottie Peck, Howard Crittenden, Mrs. L. S. Wilson, Philip Silverman, A. G. Bittle and wife, J. McNulty and wife, Phineas Winslow, H. Howard, Capt. Bendere, G. L. Miller, Mrs. M. Reed, G. Reed, John Wolgarnott, David Wolgarnott, Miss Roach and 3 sisters, A. W. Holbrook, Thos. Pivach, Dr. Davis, Mrs. Williams, J. A. Seltridge, G. H. Thomson, wife and child, Chas. Carli and 2 children, Dr. W. Bolton, Chas. Wheeler, G. H. Vickroy, J. A. Freeman, Mrs. A. O. Carvill, Capt. N. C. Brooks, John P. Hughes, J. C. Weston and son, D. W. Watson, W. H. Mace, Miss Seiders, Apollo Farnham and wife, W. Harvey and friend, J. H. Barnard, A. R. P. Hayden, B. S. Hayden, James Ohara, Samuel A. Kerr, Lewis Barnhizel and wife, Abel S. Saxton, wife and child, M. S. Stuyvesant, J. W. Cilley, Wm. Ellis, G. J. Borer, Alex. Blumenthal, B. F. Parker, Wm. Thomas, Wm. Eyre, Geo. H. Plummer, Jas. A. Cunningham, M. D. Miller, David M. Vincent, J. R. Foster, Charles H. Dana, Jas. A. Ellison, L. S. Waltz, Samuel Harding, Jr., Wm. Bartley, Mr. Winter, James Quinn, Misses Maria and Delia Quinn, John Barden, and a large number in the second cabin, and 300 in the steerage.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—Miss Sherman, A. Thuiller and wife, Col. J. Chapin, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, A. F. Williams, Jno. Dwyers, wife and child, J. H. Atkinson, W. H. Lawrence, wife and 2 infants, G. Shoeb and wife, Capt. W. Howard, G. P. Holdridge, Robert Neely, M. Friedlander, C. A. Gihon, O. C. Hewett, George H. Coster, Mrs. Jno. S. Vandyke and child, A. Carry and daughter, Mrs. M. Brown, H. Heyraemer, A. B. Young, E. L. Long, A. G. Richardson and boy, E. J. Harrington, J. S. Hoggett, J. W. Lydon, S. A. Veiser, wife, infant and servant, Mrs. Stranger Tate, mother and infant, Dr. E. T. Purkins, James A. Campbell and wife, Jos. P. Campbell, wife and 2 children, J. Veitler, E. L. Goold, Dr. Hudson, U. S. A., C. F. Sewell, S. Henderson, S. Vera, P. Petmoit, L. B. Cisueras and 2 children, Louis Alvarez, Julian Idago, James Jacques, Dr. U. S. Fort, U. S. A., Dr. U. M. Bandett, Victor M. Osborn, F. W. Nelli, C. Gorlin, John Lyon, L. B. Lyon, J. B. Trennelly, Jno. A. Todd, Wm. Mahony, Jno. McDonald, W. A. Field, Jno. Kane, Louis Latean and child, E. U. Baldwin, wife and child, Mrs. E. McCarty and infant, L. Shipson, L. Clark Holson, James Pearson, John Williams, John De Silva, D. M. Vaughn, wife and boy, J. T. Hardy, N. J. Howley, J. A. Pickwell, Jno. N. Coles, C. H. Hicks, C. Kingler, J. V. Abraham, Mrs. E. W. F. Flenniken and infant, S. Shover and wife, W. D. Newton and wife, A. P. Barker, R. W. Young, Mrs. S. A. Brown, Louis Barry, T. J. Blanton, C. W. Armstrong, Chas. Marshall, John Cutter, Wm. Mitchell, Nicholas Moore, John J. G. Collins, H. Greenbord, John McKay, T. Mitchell, and 94 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets........ 4 43 | Moon sets.... 11 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 25 | Gov. Island.12 14 | Hell Gate.... 1:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co; Virgo, Buikley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Carroll, Hudgins, Baltimore, C. W. Pervall; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana, Jacob Lorillard; Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Chicago, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Albemarle, Bourne, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Barks Philena, Davis, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Idolique, (Br.,) Durhee, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.; Pfeil, (Hamb.,) Pfieffer, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Brigs C. F. Ivers, (Br.,) Pust, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, St. John's, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; George Harris, French, Cardenas, Winchester & Leeds; Matilda, (Swed.,) Scopean, Trinidad: Port Spain, Jones & Lough.

Schooners Bucephalus, McIntosh, Point-au-Petre, R. B. Eldridge; Vrair, Mason, Cienfuegos, E. Sanchez y Dolz; A. C. Valentine, Baylis, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. S. Clark, Clark, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; Kate E. Rich, Dougherty, Minatitlan, Brown & Davis; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; Lucy, Copp, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Dec. 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Sld. in co. with steamships Nebraska and Denmark, from Queenstown for New-York. Dec. 19, off Mine Head, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound up the channel. 21st, lat. 51, lon. 20 12, passed a steamer, bound E., supposed the Persia. 29th, lat. 41 42, lon. 64 9, passed a steamer, supposed one of the National Line.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 23, with passengers, mails and treasure to F. R. Baby. Dec. 26, 8 P. M., 50 miles S. of Cape Mojer, passed steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall. 27th, saw a large bark ashore on S. E. end of Castle Island.

Steamship Yazoo, Hedges, Norfolk, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalder, McKaig, Baltimore.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Isaacs, Baltimore.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, New-Brunswick.

Bark Stephanie, (Brem.,) Schutte, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Charles Luling & Co.

Brig Warrior, Davis, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. S. N. Smith, ——, Bangor, with lumber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, Culver, St. Mark's 15 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Richard Peterson, English, Norfolk 5 ds., with corn to Goldthwait & Overton.

Schr. J. Payne, Rich, Elizabethport, with coal for East Cambridge.

Schr. Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Stampede, Stratton, Sullivan, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Boston.

Schr. Sarah M. Brainard, Hill, Bridgeport.

Schr. George Alford, McDonald, Bangor 15 ds.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Luces, New-Haven.

Schr. Signal, McGinnis, Cow Bay.

Schr. Nellie Bacon, Barclay, Cold Spring.

Schr. Eliza, Rowland, Northport.

Schr. Catherine Boyce, King, Oyster Bay.

Schr. John Lynburner, Orcutt, Bangor 25 ds., lumber.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Newport.

Schr. White Sea, Smith, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Robbins, Bangor.

Schr. James Brainard, Ryan, Bridgeport.

Schr. Loochoo, McFarland, Belfast.

Schr. Mary B. Harrison, Crowley, Calais.

Schr. Wm. Sprague, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Tobbal, Calais.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, E. N. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Arizona, for Aspinwall; Lord Lovell, for Havana; Virgo and Marmion, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Washington and Resolute, for Liverpool, (and anchored in the Lower Bay.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr. schr. Addie Walton, from Richmond.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 29—Arr. schrs. Nellie Chase, New-York, for Boston; Edward Rich, Augequam River, for Boston; Flora King, Providence, for Portsmouth.

Sailed—All the above vessels, and schr. E. H. Furber.

28th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Emma, Boston, for Demerara; Star King, Provincetown, for West Indies; Rebecca S. Warrey, Baltimore; Lucy J. Warren, Frankfort, for Newcastle; Bowow, Boston, for Barbados.

Sailed—10 A. M., schrs. Addie Walton and Goldfinder, and brig Marguerite.

29th, A. M.—Remaining, schrs. H. M. Miller, Samuel Gilman, F. A. Ward, Emma, Red Jacket, Ida F. Wheeler.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Margaret Reinhart, Boston, for Philadelphia; John Slusman, Philadelphia, for Boston; Abbie Pittman, Boston, for Havana; L. & A. Babcock, Boston, for Philadelphia; Caleb Eaton, Virginia, for Boston; Darius Eddy, Elizabethport, for Winterport; D. Gifford, Salem, for Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Sailed—All vessels except the arrivals of this P. M., and schr. F. A. Ward, Harriet N. Miller.

30th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Lucy M. Jenkins, S. E. Davis, Tanjier, for Boston; Sarah L. Simmons, New-York, for Boston; Plymouth Rock, New-York, for Boston; Mary Standish, New-York, for Boston; Lena Hunter, Boston, for Philadelphia; Addie F. Cole, George's Island, for Boston; Caswell, (Br.,) Portland, for Havana; Emma A. Higgins, Deer Island; brig Lenahulon, St. Martin's, for Portland. Wind W. N. W.

Disasters Reported in December.

There were 35 American mercantile seagoing craft and 15 foreigners (bound to or from United States ports) reported during the current month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise 3 steamers, 6 ships, 7 barks, 9 brigs and 26 schooners—total 50. Of these 33 were wrecked, 11 abandoned, 2 foundered, 3 burnt, and 1 run down.

Their names, destination, &c., are as follows:

[Those indicated by a *w*. were wrecked; *a*, abandoned; *f*, foundered; *b*, burnt; *r d*, run down.]

STEAMERS.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE BOUND.
Sappho, *a*	New-York	Wilmington, NC.
Raleigh, *b*	New-York	New-Orleans.
Philadelphia, *f*	Norfolk	Washington, NC.
SHIPS.		
Lydia Williams, (Br.,) *w*	Liverpool	San Francisco.
Consul, *b**	Savannah	Liverpool.
Thornton, *w*	New-York	Liverpool.
Empire, *a*	Quebec	Greenock.
T. J. Southard, *w*	New-York	Liverpool.
Live Oak, *w*	Callao	At Valencia.
BARKS.		
Guardian Angel, (Br.,) *w*	Liverpool	New-York.
Maximilian, (Br.,) *w*	Philadelphia	Antwerp.
Regina, (Br.,) *w*	Glasgow	Boston.
Humboldt, (Pr.,) *w*	Baltimore	Amsterdam.
Jane Ross, (Br.,) *w*	Cardenas	New-York.
Palermo, *w*	New-Orleans	Vigo.
Erwin, (Br.,) *w*	New-York	Aspinwall.
BRIGS.		
Lucy Ann, *a*	Elizabethport	Boston.
Ada, (Br.,) *w*	Portland	Halifax.
Eureka, (Br.,) *w*	Baltimore	Liverpool.
Elias Dudley, *w*	Bangor	New-York.
Martin Burns, (Br.,) *w*	St. Martins	Philadelphia.
Narraguagus, *w*	Jacksonville	At Santa Cruz.
Uncle Jerry, *a*	Mobile	Portland.
Jennie Achorn, *a*	London	Philadelphia.
Mary E. Ladd, (Br.,) *f*	New-York	Matamoros.
SCHOONERS.		
S. E. Sawyer, *w*	Gloucester	Fortune Bay, NF.
Mayflower, (Br.,) *w*	Boston	Halifax.
Antelope, *a*	Wilmington	New-York.
Belle Creole, *w*	Boston	Belfast, Me.
Ora Moneta, *w*	Hilton Head	Savannah.
Forrest, *w*	Boston	Millbridge.
Superior, *a*	New-York	Boston.
Hampden Belle, *a*	Baltimore	Bath.
Mary Ann, *w*	Philadelphia	Alexandria.
O. M. Pettit, *w*	Baltimore	Providence.
Enoch Pratt, *w*	Georget'n DC.	Fall River.
Edith Brown, *w*	New-Orleans	....
Northern Light, *r d*	Boston	Eastport.
Jenny Lind, *w*	....	....
Amelia, (Br.,) *w*	New-York	Halifax.
Protection, *w*	....	Boston.
Anna Leonora, (Br.,) *w*	Nova Scotia	Boston.
Elk, *w*	Gonaives	New-York.
Caleb Stetson, *a*	Philadelphia	Braintree, Mass.
Laura A. Dodd, *w*	Fishing vessel of Gloucester.	
Panama, *a*	New-York	Rockland.
Palmerston, (Br.,) *b*	Boston	Hillsboro.
Jonas Smith, *a*	Baltimore	Matanzas.
Angeline, *w*	Rockland	....
Orion, *w*	Fall River	New-York.

The total value of the above domestic craft (exclusive of cargoes) is estimated at $710,000 in specie.

Partial losses are not included in the statement.

* Sailing under the British flag.

The following is an epitome of the losses of domestic craft reported each month during the past year.

MONTH.	Steamers	Ships	Barks	Brigs	Schooners	Total	Estimated value of vessels
January	2	1	6	6	27	42	$476,000
February	3	3	0	4	25	35	470,000
March	3	9	5	4	8	29	1,686,000
April	2	5	4	4	21	36	820,000
May	3	5	5	2	19	34	737,000
June	3	1	1	2	15	22	305,000
July	0	0	1	3	9	13	135,000
August	1	1	2	4	19	27	250,000
September	1	2	4	1	10	18	285,000
October	2	2	3	4	25	36	610,000
November	2	5	2	4	28	41	566,000
December	3	5	1	5	21	35	710,000
Total	25	39	34	43	227	368	$7,050,000

Miscellaneous.

A sunken schooner, with topmast just above water, lies off the mouth of the Rappahannock River, right in the track of vessels. She is supposed to have been sunk by some steamer.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31.—The steamship Frances, from Baltimore to this port, went ashore at 3 o'clock this morning, eight miles north of New Inlet. All hands are saved. She lies broadside on the beach, the sea sweeping over her, and will probably go to pieces. Part of her cargo may be saved.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Dec. 17, bark Atlanta, Towne, New-York; schr. Lucy N. Gibson, Pung, do.; 19th, steamer Henry Chauncey, Gray, do.; brig Glendale, McIntire, do.; bark Pleiades, Williams, do.; 20th, schr. Alfred Keen, Robinson, Perth Amboy; 21st, schr. Four Sisters, Sheerer, New-York.

Cld. Dec. 14, brig Kossak, Elliott, Trinidad de Cuba; brig Emily Fisher, Shackford, do.; 17th, schr. Isaac Morse, Bradford, Milk River, Jam.; 18th, Paul Seavey, Lowell, Cienfuegos; bark Idaho, Whiteberry, New-York; 20th, brig G. W. Barker, Rosebrook, Manzanilla; brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, Apalachicola, Fla.; 23d, steamer Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York; brig Navarino, Giles, Cienfuegos.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 31—Noon.—The North German Lloyds steamer New-York, Capt. Dreyer, which left New-York on the 19th inst., arrived at this port about 9 o'clock this morning. After landing the English passengers and mails, the New-York proceeded to Bremen.

LONDON, Dec. 31—Evening.—The steamship Celia, Capt. Cleadell, of the London and New-York line, which left New-York Dec. 14, has arrived in the Thames.

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PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 149, Dec. 31, 1867.
18, 51, 32, 9, 3, 78, 12, 62, 47, 6, 30, 77, 65.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 150, Dec. 31, 1867.
50, 46, 23, 10, 43, 51, 21, 12, 15, 49, 55, 13, 71.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 49, Dec. 31, 1867.
28, 59, 34, 54, 32, 19, 42, 55, 52, 67, 53, 31.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 50, Dec. 31, 1867.
48, 35, 4, 62, 7, 25, 47, 24, 58, 23, 51, 3.

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